The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2231. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Advices a Fortnight Later than by Steamer---Five Days Later than by the Overland Mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$1,672,676 in Treasure.

DISCOURAGING FROM FRASER RIVER

Close of the Indian War in Washington Territory.

LATER FROM WESTERN MEXICO.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. Gray, Esq., commander, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., with the passengers, mails, and treasure brought from San Francisco, on the 20th ult., by the *John L. Stephens*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in the shortest time on record.

The entire passage from San Francisco was made *within twenty-two days*.

Among the passengers by the *Star of the West*, are the Hon. Jos. McKibbin, M. C., from California; also, the Hon. D. Smith, and W. B. Grover, from Oregon.

The ship *Eleanor*, John E. Thayer, of Boston, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th of September, off Patos Island, Gulf of California; crew saved. Captain, first officer and three men return by this ship. At 9 P. M. on the night of the 9th, lat. 31° 10', long. 73° 50', passed a large steamship steering south. Left at Aspinwall, United States steam-frigate *Roanoke* and sloop-of-war *Saratoga*—crews all well. Also, ships *John L. White* and *Tallahassee*; bark *Martha Wenzell*. Also, Panama Railroad Company's brigs *Costa Rica* and *Abby Taylor*.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and to Messrs. Freeman & Co., of the California Express lines, and to the Purser of the *Star of the West*, for important favors.

The amount of treasure brought by this arrival is $1,672,676 70. A list of the consignees will be found among our Commercial Intelligence.

The news from California is deficient in interest.

On Friday, Oct. 16, the second Overland Mail, which left St. Louis and Memphis on the 20th September, arrived at a few minutes past 4 o'clock P. M., at San Francisco, bringing news four days later from the East. As the steamer had not arrived with the mails of the 20th September, this was hailed as a great triumph. Telegraphic information, from San José, had preceded the coach, and therefore a large crowd of people were expecting its arrival. When the stage was finally seen dashing into the city at full speed, a shout went up that made the very houses tremble. Cannon were also fired, and the progress of the coach through the city was one of triumph. The people all over the State are full of enthusiasm on the subject of the Overland Mail routes.

On Sunday night, Oct. 17, the mail which left St. Louis and Memphis on the 23d of September, got in before 12 o'clock at night. This mail was detained forty-eight hours, waiting for the Memphis stage and by hostile Indians. Otherwise it would have come through inside of twenty-two days.

On the following evening the mail which left St. Louis three days later reached Placerville at 7 o'clock, with five passengers. It brought the report that the Mormons at Salt Lake, in attempting to arrest a prisoner, had been debarred by the threats of the Gentiles.

A company is now actively engaged in erecting a telegraph from Placerville to Salt Lake City. Already the wire has been put up as far as the summit of the Sierra Nevada, about thirty-five miles east of Placerville, between which place and San Francisco telegraphic communication is now regularly established. The Company estimate that the telegraph can be built across the Plains at a cost of from $100 to $150 per mile. Subscription books for stock have been opened in San Francisco.

Thomas Cassidy was deliberately shot and murdered on the 20th of October, in Sonora, by a man named Dunn. Dunn has escaped, and nothing is known as to the motive for the deed, though it is expected it is in some way connected with Dunn's wife.

A fire occurred in San Francisco on the night of the 5th of October, in a frame dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Littles, on the corner of Francisco and Dupont streets. This is a very precipitous and difficult portion of the city to approach, being on the side of Telegraph Hill. The night was dark, and two fire engines, while being dragged up the hill, fell over an unseen cliff, falling the one upon the other, injuring severely several of the firemen, and smashing up the machines terribly.

The receipts of the late Mechanics' Fair, at San Francisco, amounted to $14,000; and the expenses to about $10,000. The Institute will not give another exhibition until 1860.

The dead body of Robert Hutchinson, late of New-York, aged 25 years, was picked up in the dock at the foot of Pacific-street, on the evening of Oct. 11.

The dead body of a man, recognized to be Conrad or Cornelius Rehon, was found on Oct. 9, at the foot of Dupont-street, in San Francisco. The deceased was an engineer by trade, and was from New-York. It was not known whether his death was caused by foul play, or resulted from an accident. The body was considerably bruised and injured.

The ship *General Cushing*, Capt. Dow, bound for Sydney, while beating out of San Francisco harbor on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, missed stays and ran ashore on Fort Point, just at the entrance to the Golden Gate. It was supposed the ship would prove a total loss. The next day after the disaster, (Sunday, 17,) being beautiful weather, many people from the city proceeded to the spot to view the spectacle of a stranded ship. This wreck has been sold at auction for $1,150.

General Sutter is making wine at Hock Farm. His son, Alphonso, advertises it for sale at Marysville, at Sutter's fruit store.

Upwards of 600 returning adventurers from the Fraser River country had arrived at San Francisco during the fortnight.

Henry Mews has been convicted in the Fourth District Court of murder in the first degree. His victim was Peter Becker. The atrocious act was committed in a dance house on Jackson-street, on the 5th of June last.

The bond of A. R. Meloney, Comptroller of State, was filed on Oct. 8, says the *Union*, in the Secretary of State's office. The amount of the bond was for $100,000, and the parties bound are as follows: A. R. Meloney, $60,000; E. S. Lathrop, $10,000; S. Blum, $5,000; F. P. Weinman, $10,000; T. B. Storer, $5,000; F. M. Warmcastle, $10,000, and Paul Shirley, $10,000. The Comptroller entered upon his duties on the following day.

There was a great decrease in the vote of California this year as compared with '57.

Overland travel threatens to be popular. For the mail that was to leave immediately after the sailing of the steamer, there were 14 passengers already booked at the San Francisco office.

The steamer *Oregon*, Capt. W. Hudson, had been ordered to Ventosa, to ply between that point and Acapulco, with the passengers by the Tehuantepec route.

Wreck of the Ship Gen. Cushing.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 18.

The ship *Gen. Cushing*, Dow, master, whose going ashore at Fort Point on Saturday, about noon, was noticed in our issue of that day, and whose loss was then feared, has since proved an almost total wreck. It appears that the vessel arrived here from Australia several months ago, and loaded with oats and barley for a return voyage. She had on board $30,000 worth of these products, about two-thirds of which were oats.

On Saturday, while beating out of the Bay, she "missed stays" just beyond Fort Point, and was carried by the swell upon the rocks, which lie hidden under the water between the Fort and Point Lobos, and over which the surf breaks and roars incessantly. She struck in the same neighborhood where the *Samoset*, in 1851, the *Aberdeen* in 1852, the *Golden Fleece* in 1853, and the *Chateau Palmer* in 1856, were pounded to pieces. The wind was blowing fresh at the time, and a kind of eddy set in towards the breakers; these bore the vessel away so that all control over her was lost. Two anchors were let go, but were powerless to save in such a Charybdis, and the ship was dashed broadside upon the rocks, where she rolled and strained in the surge. As soon as it was found that she was hemmed in, orders were given to cut away the masts, and they were accordingly cut and thrown over the side, where they now lie broken and tangled with shrouds, ropes, torn sails and drifted sea-weed.

As soon as the ship was seen to strike, information of the disaster was telegraphed to the city, and in a short time the steam-tug *Hercules* proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe. When it arrived, however, the vessel was found to be already a wreck. She had struck at about 1 o'clock, and in a short time her bottom was broken and there was a great quantity of water in her hold, so that she settled down and it became impossible to move her from her position. The tug finding, therefore, that it could do no good, returned to the city, and left the wreck to her fate. And there the *Gen. Cushing* rolled and pounded all night. In the evening the agents of the underwriters who had insured the cargo, dispatched several schooners to the wreck, with the intention of saving so much of the cargo as was possible, and they at once went to work, and have succeeded in recovering a large quantity of the grain. Yesterday they were again at work, and as the wind had subsided and the sea was more still than the day before, the salvors were able to work with more advantage. To-day again they commenced their work.

When the news of the disaster reached the city on Saturday, a large number of persons went to the spot to see the wreck; and yesterday a still larger number proceeded thither, and crowded the beach and the frowning cliffs, looking at the ill-fated ship, which lies within a stone's throw of the shore. Unless she be broken up by the purchasers, she will probably lie there until the next storm beats her to pieces and casts up her fragments like those of the *Chateau Palmer*, in 1856, upon the beach.

The *General Cushing* is stated to have belonged to parties in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was insured in the sum of $30,000. She is said to have been built in Maine, and was two years old. She was freighted by Macondray & Co., of this city, on account of consignees, and bound for Sydney. Her cargo consisted of 9,441 bags of barley, 12,976 bags of oats, 280 bags of potatoes, 30 barrels of salmon, 26 bales of hay, and 20,039 feet of lumber. It was insured in San Francisco to the amount of $10,000. The balance is supposed to have been insured at Sydney. The loss, if any, will fall entirely on parties outside of this city, the cargo being shipped to account of the owners and parties in Australia.

At 12 o'clock to-day, the wreck was sold at auction, by McRuer & Merrill—as she lay at that hour—including the hull, spars and tackle, and all cargo that might still remain on board. The bidding was spirited, and, at last, the remains of the luckless *General Cushing* were knocked down to Mr. Freeland Holmes (broker for unknown parties) for $1,150.

Butterfield Overland Mail Route.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 17.

The arrival of the Overland Mail, by the Butterfield route, in the short time of twenty-three days, twenty-three hours, caused an immense excitement yesterday in our city. Had it not been the Sabbath, the extempore and spontaneous outburst of rejoicing would perhaps have even excelled the great announcement of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. The latter was an ovation of our people to the accomplishment of a great feat in science, the benefit of which they did not expect to reap here for some time to come. The present achievement, however, is one in which every one is directly and immediately benefited.

A great many labor under the erroneous impression that the Butterfield route is the extreme Southern route, running from Los Angeles to San Antonio, Texas, of which the notorious I. C. Woods is the ruling spirit. This is a great mistake.

The Butterfield route commences at San Francisco, touches at Los Angeles and Fort Yuma, leaves the State of California at Fort Yuma, on the extreme southeastern point; thence it runs through New-Mexico to El Paso, Texas, near the 23d parallel of latitude; thence in a northeastern direction to Preston, Texas; thence through the Indian Territory to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Here the road branches; one branch pursuing the same course to Springfield, Mo.; thence by the Pacific Railroad, to the central city of St. Louis. The other branch pursues a westerly course, through the State of Arkansas, to Memphis, Tenn. The stages of this line will leave San Francisco on Monday and Friday of each week, at 1 o'clock A. M. The distance traveled is a little over 2,400 miles. The schedule time is fixed at 25 days.

Surrender of George Pen Johnston.

The revenue-cutter *William L. Marcy*, which arrived in the Bay on Wednesday from a cruise on the southern coast, had on board George Pen Johnston, who killed W. I. Ferguson in the recent duel on Angel Island. The cutter did not come up to the usual anchorage, but ran over to Marin County, where Mr. Johnston landed and gave himself up to the authorities there. It appears that an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury of that county, as well as by the Grand Jury of San Francisco. There is no doubt that the fact of the finding of those indictments was known by those on the cutter, and it was a matter of preference with Johnston that he should be tried rather in Marin County than here. He accordingly gave himself up there, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000. At the time of Ferguson's death, which took place on Tuesday, the 14th September, it was rumored that Johnston was still in the city, and it was supposed by some, for days afterwards, that he remained still concealed here. It is now stated that he left on the *William L. Marcy*, which sailed on Saturday, Sept. 11, three days before Ferguson's death; or, it may have been that Johnston went overland from San Francisco to Monterey or some part of the coast, where he caught up with the *Marcy*. B. F. Washington, the Collector of this port, and A. J. Moulder, were on board that vessel during the cruise. The cutter touched at Monterey, and sailed thence to Los Angeles, which was her destination. Immediately upon the death of Ferguson, a letter was sent hence by the Overland Mail to Los Angeles, informing the collector of that port of the death of Ferguson. When the cutter arrived there, this information was conveyed to those on board from the Custom-house, before the vessel landed; and those on board acted accordingly, with the view of keeping the fact that Johnston was on board as secret as possible. As soon as the mission, or pretended mission, of the cutter's cruise was accomplished, she started on her return. Information had been, or was during her cruise to this port, received of the indictments found; and upon the arrival of the vessel in port, on Wednesday last, Capt. Pease, who was in command of her, for the purpose, we presume, of preventing a trial of the case in San Francisco County, landed Johnston in Marin County.—*Bulletin, Oct. 15.*

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Safety of Gen. Palmer—End of the Indian War—Dispatch from Col. Wright—Details of the Campaigns.

We have dates from Oregon Territory to Oct. 10. They confirm the tidings already received from Lieut. Tyler, published in the Times. The reported massacre of Gen. Palmer and his party turns out to be false.

Col. Wright has fought another battle with the Indians, and again defeated them, without loss on his side. A number of the savages were slain, and several of their most noted chiefs taken prisoners. Some 800 or 900 horses belonging to the Indians, and a number of horned stock, had also been captured and destroyed.

These energetic operations compelled the savages to sue humbly for peace. On 17th September, Gen. Clarke concluded a formal treaty with the Cœur d'Alenè tribe, granting them peace. The conditions granted them were: That they should give up the young men who commenced the attack on Col. Steptoe; that they should give up a chief and four others, with their families, to go to Walla-Walla, and remain there a year, (unless sooner dismissed,) as hostages for the good behavior of their tribe; that they should give up all public property or other property taken in Col. Steptoe's fight; and that all white men should pass through their territory hereafter unmolested. The first three conditions had been complied with. The hostages and others are now with the United States troops.

On the 23d September treaties upon the same terms were concluded with the Nez Perces, the Spokans, Pen d'Oreilles, the Colvilles, the Isle de Pierres, and other tribes. The Snakes had also sued for peace. On the 24th September, a noted chief, named Qualchin, was seized and hanged in the camp. The command, at latest dates, was in camp, 12 miles from Steptoe's battle-ground, but is supposed by now to have reached the Dalles. The troops belonging to garrisons in Washington and Oregon Territories have been ordered to their respective stations. The Artillery batallion is on the march from Walla-Walla to Fort Vancouver. General Clarke is now in San Francisco, and the war is definitely closed. General Harney, who arrived at San Francisco on the *Stephens*, on the 16th October, will, therefore, have little to do, the Indians having already been vanquished.

The following is the official dispatch of Colonel Wright, in regard to the

BATTLE OF SEPTEMBER FIFTH.

Headquarters, Camp on Spokan River, W. T., }
Sept. 6, 1858. }

To Major W. Mackall, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the Spokan Indians, fought by the troops under my command on the 5th inst. Our enemies were the Spokans, Cœur de Alenes, Pelouses and Pend d'Oreilles, numbering from five to seven hundred warriors.

Leaving my Camp at the "Four Lakes," at 6½ A. M. on the 5th, our route lay along the margin of a lake for about three miles, and thence for two miles over a broken country thinly scattered with pines, when emerging on to the open prairie, the hostile Indians were discovered about three miles to our right and in advance moving rapidly along the skirt of the woods, and apparently with the view of intercepting our line of march before we should reach the timbers. After halting and closing up our long pack train, I moved forward, and soon found that the Indians were setting fire to the grass at various points in front and on my right flank. Capt. Keyes was now directed to advance three of his companies, deployed as skirmishers, to the front and right. This order was promptly obeyed, and Capt. Ord with Company K, Lieut. Gibson with Company M, and Lieut. Tyler with Company A, Third Artillery, were thrown forward. At the same time, Capt. Hardie, Company G, Third Artillery, was deployed to the left, and the howitzer under Lieut. White, supported by Company E, Ninth Infantry, were advanced to the line of skirmishers. The firing now became brisk on both sides, the Indians attacking us in front and on both flanks. The fires on the prairie nearly enveloped us, and were rapidly approaching our troops and the pack train. The skirmishers, the howitzers and the first squadron of Dragoons under Major Grier, dashed gallantly through the roaring flames, and the Indians were driven to seek shelter in the forest and rocks. As soon as a suitable position could be obtained, the howitzer under White opened fire with shell. The Indians were again routed from their cover, closely pursued by our skirmishers, and followed by Grier, with his squadron leading.

All this time our pack train was concentrated as much as possible, and guarded by Captain Dent, 9th Infantry, with his Company B.; Lieut. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, with his Company E, and Lieut. Ihrie, 3d Artillery, with his Company B, advancing. The trail bore off to the right, which threw Ord and Tyler with their skirmishers to the left. A heavy body of Indians had concentrated on our left, when our whole line moved quickly forward and the firing became general throughout the front, occupied by Ord, Hardie and Tyler, and the howitzer under White, supported by Winder, with Grigg's troop of Dragoons following in rear, waiting for a favorable opportunity to make a dash. At the same time, Gibson, with Company M, 3d Artillery, drove the Indians on the right front; an open plain here intervening, Major Grier passed the skirmishers with his own and Lieut. Pender's troop and charged the Indians, killing two and wounding three. Our whole line and train advanced steadily, driving the Indians over rocks and through ravines. Our point of direction having been changed to the right, Capt. Ord found himself alone with his company, on the extreme left of the skirmishers, and opposed by a large body of the enemy. They were gallantly charged by Capt. Ord, and driven successfully from the high table rocks where they had taken refuge. Capt. Ord pursued the Indians, until approaching the train he occupied the left flank.

Moving forward toward the Spokan River, the Indians still in front, Lieutenants Ihrie and Howard, with Company B, Third Artillery, were thrown out on the right flank, and instantly cleared the way, and after a continuous fight for seven hours, over a distance of fourteen miles, we encamped on the banks of the Spokan River—the troops exhausted by a long and fatiguing march, twenty-five miles without water, and for two-thirds of the distance under fire. The battle was won, two chiefs and two brothers of the chief Geary, killed, besides many of lesser note either killed or wounded. [Since the battle we learn that Kamiakin, war chief of Yakimas, was nearly killed by a shell.] A kind Providence again protected us; although at many times the balls flew thick and fast through our ranks, yet strange to say we had but one man slightly wounded.

Again it affords me the highest pleasure to bear witness to the zeal, energy, gallantry and perseverance displayed by the officers and men during this protracted battle.

Brevet-Major W. N. Grier, commanding a squad of 1st Dragoons, composed of his own Company and that of Lieutenant Pender, made a gallant charge at the right mount, killing two and wounding three of the enemy. The Major speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of Lieutenant Pender, commanding Company C.

Lieutenant Davidson, with Company E, was rear-guard to the general train, and that duty was well performed. Lieutenant Grigg, with Company H, was posted in rear of the howitzer, with a view of making a dash at the enemy, but the ground was so broken that dragoons could not operate effectively.

Captain E. D. Keyes, 3d Artillery, commanding battalion pursuing, was energetic and gallant throughout. Although the troops extended over a mile, yet the Captain was always in the right place at the right time.

Captain Keyes reports the following companies and officers as particularly distinguished:

Company K, Capt. E. O. C. Ord and Lieut. M. R. Morgan.

Company G, Capt. J. A. Hardie and Lieut. Ransom.

Company M, Lieuts. Gibson and Dandy.

Company A, Lieuts. Tyler and Lyon.

The howitzer battery under Lieut. White, with detachment of 20 men Company D, 3d artillery, behaved most gallantly throughout the action. Eight shells were thrown into the midst of the enemy during the fight, and with effect.

The conduct of Lieut. Kip, Adjutant, of artillery battalion, is noticed by Capt. Keyes, as having been excellent throughout the day.

The rifle battalion, Companies B and E, Ninth Infantry, under Capt. Dent. Capt. Dent, with his company, was on the rear guard to protect the pack-train. This duty was handsomely performed, and the train moved along unharmed by the enemy or the fires.

Capt. Winder was detached with Lieut. Fleming and Company E to support the howitzer battery. This service was admirably performed, bravely advancing and pouring in a fire with their rifles when opportunity offered, till the close of the battle.

The friendly Nez Perces were employed chiefly as spies and guides, as well as guards to pack-train. As usual, they behaved well.

Again I have the pleasure of presenting to the Department the gentleman of my staff:

First Lieutenant P. A. Owen, Adjutant Ninth Infantry, &c.

First Lieutenant J. Mullen, Acting-Engineer, &c.

Captain R. Kirkham, A. Q. M.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Hammond, U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Randolph, U. S. A.

These gentlemen were all on the field, cool, energetic and brave, whether conveying orders to distant points of the line or attending to their professional duties.

A memoir and topographical sketch of the battle by Lieutenant Mullan, Engineer officer, is herewith inclosed.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. WRIGHT, Colonel Ninth Infantry, Com'g.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* narrates the course of events to the close. From his letter dated near Steptoe's battle-ground, Sept. 23, we quote:

"The 17th instant, a council was held with the Cœur d'Alenes. Their head chief, Vincent, opened the Council by rising and saying: 'My people have committed a great crime: we are fully conscious of it now, and are deeply sorry for it. I and my people are rejoiced that you are willing to forgive us.' He sat down, and the Colonel replied: 'Cœurd'Alenes—As your chief has said, you have committed a great crime. You attacked Colonel Steptoe when he was marching peacefully through your country, and you slew some of his people. It has made angry your Great Father, and I have been sent to punish you. But you ask far peace, and you shall have it on certain conditions. The Great Spirit hears me. You see that you contend against us hopelessly. I have a great many soldiers. There are as many more at Walla-Walla, and I am expecting a large number from Salt Lake. What can you do against us? I can place my soldiers on your cannas, plains, at your fishing-grounds and in the mountains where you catch game and gather berries, and your helpless families cannot run away. These are the conditions on which you may have peace: You must deliver up to me the young men who struck the first blow in the affair with Colonel Steptoe. I will take them to the General. You must deliver to me one of your chiefs and four of your men, with their families. I will take them to Walla-Walla, as security for your good conduct hereafter. You must deliver to me all the property of every kind taken at the fight with Colonel Steptoe. You must allow all troops and all other white men to pass at all times unmolested through your country. You must not allow any hostile Indians to come into your country, and you must not engage in any hostilities against the white men. Besides, you must be at peace with the Nez Perces. On these conditions you can have peace. I will withdraw from your country, and you may have peace forever.' Vincent said that 'he wished to hear the Nez Perces speak.' Uchimal-i-kin, their chief, rose and said: 'You behold me before you. I will lay my heart open to you. I desire that there shall be peace between us. I will never wage war against you, nor against any of the friends of the white man.' Vincent replied: 'It does my heart good, and makes all my people glad, to hear you speak so. I have ever desired peace between us. There shall never be war between us, nor between us and the white men. The past is forgotten.' The pipe of peace was smoked all around. The conditions of the Colonel were complied with, and we have with us here four of the young braves, and a chief and four men, with their families, as hostages. The morning of the 18th inst. we left the Cœur d'Alene Mission, and arrived at this point yesterday."

Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

The Spokans met the Colonel here in Council yesterday. All their chiefs were present, and numbers of the men. The same terms were offered to them that were offered to the Cœur d'Alenes. They accepted them after numerous expressions of thanks. There were a chief and one or two of the Pen d'Oreilles, and a chief and eight or ten men of the Pelouze Indians present, but not enough to enter into a treaty with. Melcapsy, the wealthiest of the Cœur d'Alenes, was present. He had not met us at the Mission. Toward the close of the Council the Colonel addressed him as follows: "Melcapsy! I saw your letter to General Clarke. You said to the General, 'perhaps you think that we are poor and desire peace. We are neither poor nor wish peace. If you want peace you must sue for it, and in doing so take care that you do not come beyond the battle ground.' Who asks for peace? I do not. And where stands the battle ground? Melcapsy thinks that he is rich—has bands of horses, houses and farms, and barns of grain. Let him remember that riches sometimes take wings and fly away. Tilcowitz was wealthy once. He is poor now. Melcapsy, look upon the banks of the Spokan! I wish to hear Melcapsy speak."

Melcapsy reflected a moment, whispered a few words to a friend at his side, removed his headdress, rose and said: "I am now aware that I have committed a great crime; I am very sorry for it; my heart is cast down. But I heard your speech just made in the council, and I have confidence in what you said, and thank you for it. I am ready to abide by the terms of the treaty."

This morning the Colonel had a talk with the band of one chief and ten men of the Pelouze Indians. He reminded them that he had warned them before the expedition left, that if they engaged in the war he would hang them. He retained three of them under guard and released the others, telling them to go and inform their people, that if they did not come in with their families before the expedition returns across Snake River, the three men detained should be hung. Shortly after this, two fine looking Indians with a remarkably pretty squaw, rode boldly into our camp, and halted in front of the Colonel's tent. We were surprised to find that the head of this little party was Qualchin himself. So daring was the act, and so peculiar his bearing, that it seemed probable his intention was to commit some desperate act. The guard was brought, and before he had collected himself, he was conducted to the guard-house. The two men were armed with Hudson-Bay muskets, and the squaw with a beautiful lance. On reaching the guard-house he became unruly, and it required six men to manage him. He was secured by cords, and a navy revolver, loaded and capped, was found on him. By order of the Colonel, the murderer was immediately hung. As he was borne off to the gallows, his father disclaimed him, saying: "He is not my son; he has always followed the counsels of Kamiakin." He died cursing Kamiakin. The others of his party left camp immediately, unmolested.

The 26th inst. we will march from here, and in ten days will reach Fort Walla-Walla, and thus end the "Expedition against the Northern Indians." In closing, it is but just to say that, notwithstanding the military skill displayed, the severe chastisement given the Indians, and their dismay, and perhaps some good fortune, there is not a doubt that, had it not been for the influence and great exertions of the Father Jeset, of the Society of Jesus, who has for the last fourteen years had charge of the Mission of the Sacred Heart, in the deep wilderness of the Cœur d'Alene Mountains, the present result to the expedition would not have been obtained. Scourged and scattered as the Indians were, they could not otherwise have been brought in—their very dismay would have kept them out.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Accounts Still Unfavorable—John Nugent on Duty—Mining on the Upper Fraser.

Our dates from Victoria, Vancouver Island, are to Oct. 8, and from the mines on Fraser's River to Oct. 4. The river has fallen, and considerable gold was being taken out, but the weather was so cold and unpleasant that many of the miners are deserting the country and returning to California. By two steamers, which arrived in San Francisco on the 11th and 12th October, over eight hundred persons returned from the Fraser River region.

The Victoria *Gazette* of Oct. 8, says:

"On the arraignment of James Doyle, yesterday morning, before the Court of Sessions, upon indictment charging him with assault and robbery, H. J. Labatt asked permission of the Court to make a few remarks upon behalf of Mr. Nugent, the American Commissioner. The Court declined to hear Mr. Labatt, stating that any communication from the American Commissioner should come in writing. Mr. Labatt stated that it had come to the knowledge of Mr. Nugent that several American citizens were confined in the public prison, charged with the commission of various offences; and that he simply desired that these men should be allowed the usual privilege of being heard through counsel on their trial. Mr. Nugent had addressed an official communication on this subject to His Excellency, Gov. Douglas, but up to this time had received no reply.

"It being ascertained that Doyle was a British-born subject, and not an American citizen, the interruption of the trial ceased, and the case proceeded as usual. The question will likely come up again upon the first arraignment of an American citizen before the Court."

The same paper speaks of the arrival of several parties of miners from the upper Fraser, and adds:

"Some of these parties represent that they have been up Fraser's River a distance of from 25 to 50 miles above where the new route strikes it, and also up Bridge River from 20 to 30 miles, that they prospected the bars thoroughly wherever they went, with the following results: they found the color almost everywhere, on the high banks and even the tops of the mountains, as well as on the river bars; they could make from three to five dollars per day on any of the bars they met with. Occasionally pockets would be struck, from which ten and fifteen dollars would be taken in as many pans of dirt, but the average a man might calculate on making at the present stage of the water will not exceed $4 or $5. The river in that vicinity, however, is still too high for successful operations, and those who spent last Winter on it say it will yet fall from twenty to thirty feet, when one or two ounces a day can be made on the best bars without fail. The gold taken out is somewhat coarser than that below the Cañons. The dust from Bridge River is much coarser, being in thin flakes, something like the scales of fish—compared with the bulk it shows, it is very light. There is no doubt, much fine dust lost, as no quicksilver has yet been used in that section.

Since writing the foregoing, a party of twelve arrived from the Upper Fraser, bringing still more unfavorable accounts of the diggings in that quarter, and there are signs of desponding visible in the camp to-day, and certificates for provisions, a short time since at a premium, are rather drooping. There has also been an arrival this evening from the road-cutting party, and it is now thought that the men engaged on that work will not consent to make it into a wagon-road, thought it is admitted a comparatively small amount of additional labor would suffice for that object. The lateness of the season, the manner in which the work has lingered—through the bad management—and the now discouraging reports from above, are against the probability of any more work being done than is necessary. The degree of mismanagement that has marked the conduct of this work, may be judged from the fact that while the surveyor has gone on and laid out a route for the road on one side of the river, the party has gone on and cut out a road on the other side, and the latter, it is currently reported, have selected the most eligible ground. The provisions for subsisting the party are still packed in Lillooet Lake, (a distance of 20 miles,) on the backs of men, whereby the work has been greatly retarded, as nearly one-fourth their number have to be detailed for this service."

WESTERN COAST OF MEXICO.

State of Affairs at Mazatlan—Martial Law—Tranquility of Sonora—The Isham Grant—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through Chihuahua.

Captain Soutter, of the Mexican schooner *Genova*, which arrived in San Francisco on the 13th of October from Mazatlan, reports that a body of troops, belonging to the Church Party, were marching for Mazatlan, though two hundred miles distant when the *Genova* left. It was thought they would storm the city. All the native men had left, save the Commandante. No business was doing. The Commandante came on board the *Genova*, to take her as a man-of-war, but Captain Soutter protested. No specie had arrived in Mazatlan, from the interior, for a long time, the convoys not daring to venture on the road.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing Sept. 20, describes Mazatlan as in a state of siege, martial law having been declared a fortnight before. He adds:

"On the afternoon of the 7th, nine of the principal citizens of the port were arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and without any examination whatever, were marched down to the beach and sent aboard the *Giulietta*, then about to leave for San Blas; their return being undetermined, should they be obliged to stay away until peace is declared, they may never return. They conducted themselves very well under the sentence, and on bidding *adios* to the numerous body of friends and citizens that had collected on the beach, they promised to return some day and revenge themselves. Probably some of their number may visit your city; and, as several of them speak English well, and are all intelligent men, I hope they may be welcome in that land, where, thanks be to God and our free institutions, no minions of despotical governors prowl about seeking whom they may ruin.

"On the 9th, by one of those changes of fortune often witnessed in these parts, where personal antipathy may be satisfied through the influence of men high in office, Gov. Espejo resigned his laborious duties to the charge of Gen. Leon Yanes, brother of the celebrated General of French fillibuster memory, and the former Governor of this State, as well as Military Commandant of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California."

The Los Angeles *Star*, of Oct. 9, furnishes intelligence from Sonora.

Under the Administration of Don Ignacio Pesqueira, that State is enjoying the greatest peace and tranquility.

In the *Voz de Sonora*, we find a letter addressed by F. J. Jecker & Co., of the city of Mexico, to the Governor of Sonora, because that functionary refused Capt. Stone, with his corps of Engineers, to commence the survey of all the public funds of that State. It seems that the house of Jecker & Co. made a contract with Gen. Comonfort on the 19th of December, 1856, to make a survey of all lands belonging to the public domain, situated within the State of Sonora.

The Governor answers the letter, and says that all reasons advanced by them do not, in any manner, appease the alarm of the inhabitants of the State; nor do they give any guarantee that the contract does not provide for the annexation of an important portion of territory.

The Legislature of the State has conferred on General Pesqueira full powers to settle the difficulty pending between Sonora and the house of Jecker & Co.

The Government of Sonora has taken measures to give a free passage from San Francisco to Guaymas, to all Mexican citizens residing in California who may wish to return to their country, but who, on account of their destitute condition, are unable to do so.

Jesus M. Ainsa, who for so long a time was suffering in jail at Guaymas, for his implication in the unfortunate Crabb expedition, has at length been set at liberty. He was lately at Mazatlan.

The notorious Jack Powers is in Hermosillo. He has plenty of money, and is enjoying himself as if nothing had happened. He says that in two years he intends to return to San Francisco.

The Indians of Yaqui River, who lately were fighting for the cause of Gandara, have been subdued by the Government, and at present maintain the most friendly disposition.

The Apaches have been committing their accustomed depredations, and almost every district has suffered from their incursions. The Government has entered into a most vigorous campaign against them.

The sum of $1,500, donated by the State of Sinaloa, has been distributed among the widows and orphans of those who perished in Cavorca.

A memorial, signed by F. McManus, F. Potts, S. Hart, E. Connell, James L. Collins, M. A. Ortero, F. Chavez, and P. J. Beik, has been presented to the Legislature of the State of Chihuahua, asking permission to pass through that State the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. They ask five leagues of land on each side of the road, and that all the material necessary for the work be exempted from paying duties and taxes. The permit to be void if the work is not commenced within three years, or finished in twenty years in all the territories of that State.

ARIZONA.

Vote for Delegate—Movements of Lieutenant Mowry—The Murder at Dragoon Flat.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California*, writing from Tubac, Sept. 27, states that at the late election in this Territory, Lieutenant Mowry has received almost the unanimous vote of the citizens. At

Tubac, he received	101 votes.
Cerro Colorado	90 votes.
Agua Caliente	145 votes.
Tucson	165 votes.
Santa Rita	20 votes.

This is the whole vote. Those places are so near this place, we heard the result the second day. He will undoubtedly be returned as the delegate, by a large vote.

Lieutenant Mowry has been here several days looking after the Indian tribes. He left a day or two since for Guaymas, on some business connected with mining. He will return to Washington before the sitting of Congress.

The only survivor of the four Americans assaulted at Dragoon Flat is Silas St. John, formerly of California. His arm has been amputated at the shoulder, by Assistant-Surgeon Irwin, over a week from the time it was cut open by three blows from an axe, (and after it was filled with maggots,) so skillfully that in five days he rode to Fort Buchanan, 65 miles, apparently as well as ever. St. John is about 25 years of age, a man of iron nerve, or he could never have passed through what he did.

Those who were killed were: James Burr, aged 50, of Watertown, N. Y.; Peyton Cunningham, aged 30, was lately from California. He owns land in Wisconsin. James Loring, aged 25, lately from Kansas. He was born in Kentucky. The murderers (Mexicans) have been heard from in Sonora. They will be caught, when we shall have them hung in short order.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received files of the Sydney *Herald*, received *viá* Callao and Panama, to Aug. 27.

The mails from Europe to June 17, were received at Sidney on Aug. 17, being just 60 days on the way.

The following is a list of arrivals at Sydney from Europe, from Aug. 13 to Aug. 27:

John Banks, Billeton, European, (S.) *Mildway, Royal Sovereign, Grand Trianon, Achilles.*

The American ship *Norway*, 3,100 tons, being the largest ship that ever arrived at Sydney, reached there on Aug. 26, from Hong Kong, with 1,230 emigrants on board, all in good health, having had only three deaths on the passage.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Nicaragua Treaty—British Protectorates—From Bogota—Decision Against the Panama Railroad—American Dignitaries in Panama—Detention of the Golden Gate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1858.

The treaty lately made between Great Britain and Nicaragua gives rise to a good deal of conversation here. It is looked upon as nothing less than a British Protectorate over Nicaragua. You will recollect that I wrote you some eighteen months since that Señor Martin, Minister from New-Granada to France and England, had drawn up a treaty by which these two powers agreed to guarantee the Isthmus of Panama to New-Granada; that Lord Clarendon received the proposition favorably, but replied he would have to consult the Cabinet at Washington before he could treat definitely on the subject. At that time England did not feel so great interest in this Isthmus as she does now. She then expected to communicate with her Austrian colonies by way of the Isthmus of Suez, and the Fraser River gold mines had not been discovered. Her route to these colonies is now to be over the Isthmus of Panama, and she will take good care that the United States do not get too great control over it. When the Panama massacre took place—or months later, when Judge Bowlin's *ultimatum* was refused at Bogota—the United States would have been justified by all the world in seizing this transit. But now, if the United States Senate should, as it ought to do, decline to accept the Cass-Herran Convention, as emasculated by the Government of New-Granada, and should be forced to seek for justice through the medium of force, this Confederation will be enabled to defy the United States with perfect impunity. Great Britain and France will not allow us to redress ourselves by seizing the transit route, and there is nothing else we can seize in New-Granada. I think it will soon be found that a treaty is under way, or already made, between England, France, and New-Granada, by which this Isthmus is to be protected against all foreign invasion. In fact, the movements of the British fleet at San Juan del Norte and at Aspinwall, clearly indicate that Great Britain is not yet prepared to accept the Monroe doctrine in all its amplitude.

Our dates from Bogota are up to the 12th October. There is nothing new from the capital. From Carthagena, I learn that the Custom-houses of that port and Barranquilla have been organized. These have been free ports.

The papers of Bogota and of the Magdalena districts, are very severe upon the system of forced recruits, which they say, and say rightly, has been used to send troops to Panama to coerce the public into the support of the government candidate in the late gubernatorial election.

General John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, United States Minister to Bolivia, left here on the 30th by the British steamer for his destination. During his fifteen days' stay in Panama, he gained the respect of all the American population. He appears to be a gentleman of enlarged views, has travelled a good deal, is possessed of popular manners, makes a fine personal appearance—in fact, apparently every way qualified to do credit to his country abroad or at home.

The Hon. Delazon Smith, Senator elect from Oregon, and the Hon. Lafayette Grover, elected Representative to Congress from Oregon, go forward in this steamer. Mr. Smith has been detained a fortnight here by sickness.

The British possessions on the North Pacific are attracting so much attention in England that the London *Times* has sent out a special correspondent to Vancouvers. He went up on the steamer day before yesterday.

The *Golden Gate* was detained here two days after she had got her passengers by the *Star of the West* on board, waiting for the New-Orleans mail. It is to be hoped this matter will be better regulated soon.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* and the British steam war-ships *Alert* and *Vixen* are in port. The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* is daily expected from Callao, on her way to Nicaragua.

Mr. Alfred E. Hoffey, master's mate on board the *Saranac*, died on the 20th, said to be of black vomit, after three days' sickness. I learn that Mr. H. had been on shore several times just preceding his sickness, when he had eaten inordinately of fruits, and exposed himself to the hot sun. He was only 18 years of age, a native of Philadelphia, and a young man of excellent character and habits. There has been no serious sickness on the *Saranac* since Mr. H. died.

The steamship *Hermann*, which left New-York on Aug. 23, ought to be here now, as she has been out 70 days. The last ship of the Pacific Mail Company sent out here, the *Sonora*, arrived out in 48 days.

Governor Obaldia was inaugurated as Chief of the State of Panama yesterday.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Conspiracy Between Ecuadorians and Peruvians—Peru—Meeting of Congress—Murder at the Polls—The War with Ecuador—Bolivia Tranquil—Execution of Revolutionists—Chili—Anniversary of Independence—Deaths on American Ships—German Colonists—Argentine Confederation, &c., &c.

Panama, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1858.

The British Mail steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama from Valparaiso and intermediate ports on the 21st, with dates from Chili to the 1st, and from Lima and Callao to the 11th. She brings a little over $300,000 for England.

ECUADOR.

As the steamer did not touch at Guayaquil on her return voyage to Panama, our dates from Ecuador are only to Oct. 4, so that there is not much new in regard to the apprehended war between that Republic and Peru. A letter from Guayaquil dated Oct. 4, says: "The chiefs of our unfortunate country have formed an alliance or secret treaty with Ex-President Echenique, of Peru, by which they bind themselves to put in the field 4,000 men, who shall occupy the North of Peru as far as Trujillo, and proclaim Echenique President of the latter country. Echenique promises on his part to pay the costs of the war; to acknowledge the validity of the guano contracts made by the revolutionary Government of Vivanco; to deliver up the person of Flores to Ecuador, in case he shall continue on Peruvian territory; to acknowledge the rights of Ecuador to the territories now claimed by Peru in the East, as also the territories of Jaen and Mainas; to sustain an alliance offensive and defensive between the two Governments, placing at the disposition of Ecuador the army and marine of Peru, always when she requires them." This correspondent further says: "It is certain the Government of Ecuador will not yield to the demands of the present Government of Peru. In Quito it has assessed a forced loan on the people of $4,000 per month; on Guayaquil of $25,000 per month. The enlistments of soldiers are going on. There are no important mercantile transactions in the country, capitalists having withdrawn their money from the market."

PERU.

The National Congress assembled at Lima on the 12th of October, and was discussing the question of some contested seats. It was feared by some that, although the Government had a large majority of the deputies, a dispute between an Echeniquista and a Castillista from the same province, as to which was the legally elected delegate, might cause the Congress to break up in a *row*. It appears that these elections were conducted in the most shameless manner. In Lambayeque, one candidate, an ignorant but rich man, spent $12,000 for his election, besides having, with the aid of troops of the line, attacked and assassinated some of his opponent. In Chiclayo, the minority attacked the polls and killed a young man named Zamora. In San Pedro, Trujillo, &c., similar scenes were enacted. Galvez, who was elected from three districts, has been ousted from all by the Castillista majority in Congress.

Echenique is said to have landed at Cobija in Bolivia, from a small vessel from Valparaiso. He is endeavoring to get aid for a revolution in Peru.

The papers are still filled with discussions on the justice and probabilities of a war with Ecuador. The Peruvian ships of-war sent to Guayaquil with the *ultimatum* of Peru, were supposed to be yet at Guayaquil or Tumbes.

Business is exceedingly dull all through Peru. The guano exported in the preceding month only amounted to 12,000 tons. There was about 38,000 tons of shipping at the Chinchas.

BOLIVIA.

The dates from the capital are up to Oct. 5. Dr. Linares, the President, had just suffocated another attempt at revolution—the eighth in ten months—and a Military Council had sentenced eighteen of the conspirators to death, among them a Franciscan friar named Juan M. Poscel. Six of these had already been executed.

CHILI.

Congress had finally closed its extra session, but it was supposed another meeting would be convened before the next regular term. The President was fully authorized to buy, in the manner he might deem most convenient, all the private shares in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. You will recollect that Chili has negotiated, or is negotiating, a loan of $7,000,000, to finish this and other uncompleted lines. By a special decree of the President, Mr. William Lloyd, an English subject, has been appointed Chief Engineer to complete the remaining 60 miles of the Santiago road, at a salary of $10,000 a year. He is also to have an addition of $100 for every mile of road as he may complete it. Mr. Evans, an American, was the former Engineer.

The anniversary of Chilian independence was celebrated on the 18th September, with great *éclat* all over the country. In Valparaiso military parades, fire engine exercises, races, banquets, religious feasts, fireworks and a great ball at the Victoria theatre, formed a portion of the amusements. The arrival of the *United States*, bringing the news of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, tended greatly to enhance the general hilarity.

A fire at Santiago had destroyed $180,000 worth of property, among which was the "Theatre of the Republic" valued at $10,000.

The Captain of the American ship *Victory* at Valparaiso, reports that on the 30th July, in lat. 24° 47' South, long. 38° 27' East, during a storm, Edward V. Kelly, mariner, of Nantucket, fell overboard and was drowned. The Captain of the American bark *Isabel C. Jones*, of Baltimore, at Valpariso, reports that on the 3d of August, William Gregg, mariner, of Wilmington, Delaware, fell overboard and was drowned.

The Chilian crops promise to be plentiful, the rigor of the rainy season having passed.

The mineral wealth of the North is being developed with increasing rapidity. The Department of Copiapó is now giving a yearly yield of 2,400,000 quintals copper ore, worth $2 50 per quintal, amounting to $5,000,000.

Government is succeeding, by most liberal grants, in establishing colonies of Germans and other Europeans, in the province of Llanquihue. The following are some of the terms and regulations:

Art. 1. To the colonists who in future should establish themselves in Llanquihue with their families, and can present a certificate of good conduct given them by some agents of the Colonization residing abroad, will be granted:

1. A farm of twelve square *cuadras* in extent, for the head of the family, and six additional *cuadras* for each son above ten years of age. The land will be sold to the colonist at the rate of one dollar per *cuadra*, and the payment shall be made in the form specified in the next article.

2. For the space of fifteen years, to reckon from this date, exemption from territorial contribution and tax upon the lands they possess, in accordance to the terms of the former clause.

3. Exemption from excise duty on the purchase of another property, acquired during the said space of fifteen years.

4. Exemption from the contribution of patents during the same time.

5. The requisite aid to defray the expenses of landing in the port of Melipulli, and carriage of their movables to the farm assigned them; providing these expenses do not exceed $20 per family.

6. Free lodging in the port of Melipulli from the day of landing until the authorities deliver to each colonist his respective farm.

7. A daily pecuniary allowance to aid in the maintenance of each family. This allowance to be thirty cents for the father, and twelve additional cents for each son above ten years of age.

8. A pension of $15 a month to each family during a year, to reckon from the time of their establishment in the Colony. The Governor of the Colony is authorized to demand from Government a proportional increase of this pension whenever in a family there there should be more than two sons above ten years of age, or any other circumstance which, in that functionary's opinion, should deserve said increase.

9. Free importation of all goods, machines and chattels for the colonists' private use.

10. The rights of citizenship, if the emigrant should declare before the competent authorities his desire of establishing himself definitely in the colony.

11. As soon as each family be fully established in their form, five dollars' worth of seed will be given them, as also a yoke of oxen, a cow and calf, five hundred plank and a quintal of nails.

Art. 2. The succors in money and effects to which the former article refers, are given to the colonist as a loan. The payment of it shall be made in fifth parts paid in money at the end of each year, the first installment not being due before three years after taking possession of the farm.

Business the previous fortnight had been dull in Valparaiso, with but few foreign arrivals. Flour was worth $4 50 per quintal, cash; Carolina rice—none in first hands—price nominal at $6 75. The Chilian ship *Eloisa* had arrived from California, or Puget Sound, with lumber, but prices are not quoted.

The United States bark *Wagram* had been sold in Valparaiso for $10,000. She now carries the Peruvian flag, and is called the *Rosa Rivera*.

On the morning of the 29th, and in consequence of a strong W. N. W. wind, a collision took place between the North American bark *Isabella Jones* and the British bark *Gladiator*, in consequence of which the former lost her bowsprit, foremast yards, and suffered various other damages, and the latter had her stem stove in.

Freights of nitrate of soda to Liverpool from Iquique, £2 2s. 6d. Bark *Fenelon* took ores from Tongoy to Baltimore at $10.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Dates are to Sept. 15. Perfect tranquillity reigns, but the people are demanding larger liberty. The Minister of Foreign Relations had been sharply questioned in the Legislative Assembly, as to the course he had resorted to, and the success he had met with, in obtaining satisfaction from France for receiving a Minister from Buenos Ayres; but the Minister had refused to respond, and had been censured for the refusal. Nothing more is said of the pending difficulty with Buenos Ayres.

F. W. R.

PERSONAL.

Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, is absent from the capital on a deer-hunting expedition in Sullivan County, in company with Colonel Lloyd and others.

Madame Ristori has ceased to please the Italians since she has acquired such a great reputation abroad. At Mantua and Bologna she has literally played to empty benches.

A book which is looked for with some interest in Paris, is from the pen of M. Saint Marc Girardin, entitled, *Political Recollections of a Journalist.*

Letters from Constantinople mention that the first stone of the chapel of the English Embassy had been laid by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Professor Anderson, "the Wizard," according to the last accounts from Australia, is performing to crowded houses in the Theatre-Royal, Geelong.

The Princess Louisa, of Denmark, was safely delivered, on the 27th ult., of a prince. Princess and child are doing well.

LONDON LIFE.

Politics in England—Mr. Bright's Speeches—Personal Incidents—Fashionable Life—Amusements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Oct. 29, 1858.

The political world is awakening here from its Autumnal trance. The Cabinet is about to reassemble, and most of the Ministers are already in town. Lord Derby looks well, and notwithstanding his recent fit of the gout, his step is quick and resolute. His numerous guests during the last fortnight at Knowsley are full of tales of his buoyancy and love of fun, which seem to increase rather than diminish as he grows old. One day at dinner, after expressing his regret that two or three distinguished personages were accidentally prevented from joining the hospitable circle, he said, with an ineffable air of gravity: "And as for my papa, (meaning young Lord Stanley,) he is so devoted to business that he will not come down for even a day, and, indeed, I am rather afraid I shall incur his displeasure by the length of my own holidays." It is indeed high time, however, for Ministers to look about them. They have had more than one misunderstanding with their difficult French friends since the close of the session; and the result of the affair of the *Charles et George* has done them already some damage, and when Parliament meets may very possibly do them still more.

An uncomfortable impression has been created in certain commercial quarters by the guarded but obviously malicious tone of the Paris and Brussels papers known to be inspired by the French foreign office. M. Walewski does not conceal his exultation, I am told, at having walked over Lord Malmesbury in the Portuguese affair; and not content with snubbing and punishing Portugal, and showing to all the world that the English Government had no mind to quarrel with France for her sake, he encourages the provoking rumors published in *Le Nord*, and copied into more than one French journal, about the British fleet having been ordered to proceed to Lisbon, but by so long a detour as not to arrive until after the Portuguese Government should have given in. On this side of the channel no well-informed man of course believes a word of the story, or the still more absurd postscript now appended to it, that not only did Lord Malmesbury devise such an idiotic scheme of provable treachery, but that he was obliging enough to tell the French Government so. The object of these reports is manifestly to create the impression abroad that England, under her present advisers, is willing to purchase peace at any price, and thus to beget a spirit of exaction and bullying which at any moment may try beyond endurance the temper of Mr. Bull. It is quite true, as has been stated by the correspondent of the *Times*, that *Le Nord* has peculiar means of access to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the circumstance contributes to keep alive the belief that M Walewski, as well as M. de Morny, stands *trop bien* with the Cabinet of St Petersburg. There is, however, in this country a very strong disposition to regard with distrust the new-born zeal of the Portuguese Government for the suppression of the French project of emigration from the coast of Africa. And the sole point on which any English feeling against the conduct of France in the late affair could be aroused, is the summary tone of her demand of redress and her haughty refusal of all offers of mediation and arbitration.

In domestic matters, Mr. Bright has, by one of his clever, popular speeches, rallied the political circulation of all classes from its recent state of languor. The strong declaration of his preference for a representative system, more nearly resembling that of the United States than that which we have hitherto possessed in the old country, and the manner in which it has been received by the bulk of the Liberal Party, fills the oligarchy of all shades with anger, if not with dismay. The *Times*, *Globe* and *Post* are of course unmeasured in their wrath; but the majority of the metropolitan and provincial journals, possessing character or influence, are loud in their commendations of the general scope and tenor of the Birmingham programme of reform; though in hardly a single instance do they fail to sever themselves from any participation in the peace crotchets or sectarian animosities to which the honorable member for Birmingham continues to adhere. The angularity of the man, and total want of tact, are drawbacks indeed which would always prevent him from being the head of a numerous party. His fearlessness of opposition, sincerity of purpose, intense confidence in his own powers of intellectual vision, and perhaps above all, his keen relish for a fight,—all contribute to make him one of the most controversial of thinkers and talkers. Mr Cobden used to say of him, long years ago, that "if he had not been bred a Quaker he would infallibly have been a prizefighter." I heard the other day an anecdote of him, illustrative of his mode of dealing with distinguished strangers whom he met in his recent travels abroad, which serves to show that time and sickness have not quenched in him the old habits of pugnacity and *brusquerie*. When at Turin, he was invited to meet Count Cavour at dinner, at the British Embassy; and the first thing he said when seated opposite to him at table, was "How could a clever man like you have been made such a fool of by Louis Napoleon and Palmerston, as to go to war with Russia?" The amazement of the company at this uncivilized sally, may be well imagined. M. Cavour, who declines conversation in English, replied with unruffled suavity, and poured upon his blunt questioner a whole cascade of brilliant badinage, mingled with a certain portion of pointed rebuke. But Mr. Bright, though he talks his own language so well, has never been able to accomplish any other; and the conversation so inauspiciously begun soon terminated.

A curious incident happened to him of a very different kind while at Nice. One morning he unexpectedly received a visit from the chamberlain of the Empress Dowager of Russia, then residing there, and who expressed a wish that he should be presented to her. As he was much out of health at the time, he asked permission for one of his family to accompany him, which was at once granted, and both were conducted next day into the Imperial presence. The aged and worn widow of Nicholas desired them to be seated, and then, in terms of much dignity and grace, thanked him for the part he and his friends had taken in the Parliament of England, in the endeavor to avert the Crimean war. The rugged nature of the Lancashire manufacturer, was not wholly proof against the penetrating accents of unavailing grief thus addressed to him, and his eyes filled with tears as he expressed in reply his gratification at learning from such lips that the efforts of himself and his friends had been appreciated in Russia. Should his physical strength remain, I have little doubt that he will occupy the most prominent place in the coming struggle for Parliamentary reform. There is no man, now that Cobden is laid aside by domestic affliction, and Roebuck is reduced by bodily infirmity to comparative inaction, that can vie with him in influence or capacity as a radical leader. I must repeat, however, my conviction that the incurable faults of his intellectual character, will constantly repel and alienate from him men of talent and sensibility; and that his unmitigated hatred of Episcopacy and ecclesiastical rule of all sorts, will enlist against any cause he advocates a formidable amount of extra opposition.

An event is about to occur in high life which has already set many a gossiping tongue in motion. The Irish Viceroy is about to marry Lady Adala Capel, the daughter of Lord Essex. This will be the third individual filling that eminent station who has entered into the connubial state during his official term of office, within a comparatively recent period. The Marquis Wellesley married Miss Eaton, an American lady, while he was chief Governor of Ireland; Lord Fortescue imitated his example by his marriage with Lady Somerville; and now Lord Eglintoun is about to follow up the precedent as already mentioned. Another matrimonial affair in high life is likewise about to take place, to which more interest is attached than I can readily explain. I allude to that of Lord Ashburton, the second peer of that title, to the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, one of the most distinguished of the ladies in waiting to the Queen. Lord Ashburton is a clever and accomplished man, though very inferior in energy of character and business-like capacity to his father. Great expectations were formed of him at the University; a splendid fortune was left him at his father's decease; and his first wife was one of the cleverest and most ambitious women that English society contained. Yet his Lordship has never realized either his own aspirations or the anticipations of his friends. In politics he was a Peelite while Peelism still existed, and he now inclines towards the support of the present Government. But he will never do anything in politics worth mentioning, though everybody likes him, and all parties would be glad to win him to their side.

The *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, so long the organ of the Peelite section, and which its proprietors were induced to sell some three years since, has been bought back this week, it is said, for one of its former owners, Mr. Beresford Hope, Member of Parliament for Maidstone, for a sum of £4,000. The nominal purchaser is Mr. Moore, a gentleman well known in connection with the London Press. No journal has sunk so rapidly as the *Morning Chronicle* of late years. In 1835, when the property of Sir John Eastwick and Mr. Duncan, its circulation was greater than that of the *Times*, which had been seriously damaged by its change of politics, under the management of Mr. Walter, from thorough-going Liberalism to strong Conservative opinions. The prodigious efforts made, however, to render it, in every department, the most efficient journal of the day, gradually met their reward, and the *Chronicle* was, ere long, left behind in the race. It became, in 1847, the property of Mr. Hope and Mr. Sidney Herbert, who held it in the names of trustees; and under whom it was conducted with great spirit and ability. But its decided advocacy of Puseyism in religious matters, and Aberdeenism in foreign affairs, marred the popularity it would otherwise have gained by its enlightenment and liberality on domestic and colonial questions. In a moment of weariness, at its want of success, and believing, perhaps, that its use, as a distinctive organ, had passed away, its proprietors allowed it to pass into other hands. In these last it has fallen equally in circulation and influence. For the sake of the London Press, the transfer I have noticed above is a circumstance likely to prove highly satisfactory.

M. Jullien recommences his Winter Concerts on Monday next. He announces himself as the victim of circumstances, if not of envious plotters against his world wide fame, the only fact in proof of which diabolical machinations is that he is compelled to be content with the Lyceum Theatre instead of having free scope for his violentellos and kettle-drums in Drury-lane. He thereby endeavors to enlist sympathy for the diminished numerical strength of his orchestra, which is now to be limited to sixty performers—the mystical number, which, he reminds the musical world, Beethoven declared the best for doing justice to his compositions.

Employment of Women—The Free-Library Movement—Letter from the Editor of the Christian Intelligencer.

Brooklyn, (E. D.,) Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The independent position of your journal, its liberal tone, and practical aims, render it an eminently fit medium for the expression of earnest opinions touching some of the deeper social problems of the day. Papers controlled by political cliques or conducted chiefly for the furtherance of party interests, are of necessity suspected of sinister motives when they undertake to plead in behalf of Social Reforms. For this reason their arguments, if sound, fall, oftentimes upon prejudiced minds and are regarded as partisan pretences, which keep "the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope."

Your article on yesterday entitled, "Employment of Women," appearing in columns that have never, to my knowledge, been usurped by the sickly fancies of visionary philanthropists, can scarcely fail to draw public attention to the sore evils and distressing hardships by which some of the best humanity of our existent civilization is being pressed under the iron heel of a heartless mammonism which, like the "cruel monster Moloch," is besmeared with blood and soaked by the tears of the poor and the friendless. But your article, and that of your correspondent, E. M. P., both find fault with the *Christian Intelligencer* for an alleged opposition to the effort recently begun in this City for the establishment of a Free Library for women, and Miss P. in her communication asks the editor of that paper some questions which she would like to have him answer. Partly to remove some misunderstanding, if not misrepresentation of the real position of the *Intelligencer* relative to the Free Library, and partly to offer a few suggestions to E. M. P., I respectfully solicit a place in your columns for this reply, that it may meet the eyes of those who read the articles to which I have referred.

Miss E. M. P. says, in her article, that some "passed the coming meeting [in behalf of the Library] in silence; and the *religious newspapers*, to which these poor women should look for sympathy and counsel, refused to insert a line for their benefit." That is a sweeping assertion, and, so far as the *Intelligencer* is concerned, happily untrue. The columns of that paper, for months past, have shown on its part an earnest disposition to press upon the public some wise and salutary action for the substantial benefit of poor women and poor men. Not upon the religious Press only, but upon it preëminently, rests the burden and responsibility of educating and arousing a public conscience that will recognize the claims of unrewarded labor, and a public morality that will prove itself in some better way than applauding with platform speeches that excite the heels of enthusiastic crowds, but whose heads and hands refuse to work for the accomplishment of practical measures. Primly and prudishly fearful of venturing into the actual world, busied with the trivial jealousies of sectarian ambition, religious papers, it must be feared, in some instances, have been too willing to withdraw religion from any and all contacts, with the harsh and shaggy horrors that hide in brothels and rave in rum-shops and groan in the dilapidated and dirty homes where poverty and crime hold their carnival. It should not be thus. Christ went among the people, among publicans and sinners and harlots; and Christianity is for them and must in some way be made to help them, or society will go on in the future as it has in the past, rotting and festering until the ulceration of its bitter griefs will overwhelm the miserable physicians who have tried to stay the disease with court plaster when it will be healed only by active alteratives. Almost in vain, will it be found, that we have erected splendid churches and built costly institutions of benevolence, if our Christianity cannot find some speedy and efficient method whereby our half-starved and half-enslaved population can be diverted from habits and associations which work with all the energy of a pestilence in the ruin of character and in the destruction of life.

Any sensible measure promising men a partial aid in the work of social emancipation from pressing evils, deserves and ought to receive the support of the religious Press—and will, we doubt not, receive it. The *Christian Intelligencer* certainly has not withheld it, and it is therefore unjust to charge it with recusancy in this regard to the social interests of woman. Of the meeting in Dr. Chapin's Church, that paper said:

> "*We appreciate most fully, and sympathize with the object of the movement. It is commendable and worthy of all encouragement.* Yet it seems to us as not being so well calculated to ameliorate the condition of the class of women for whom it is intended as some other measures having a practical bearing upon the positive and daily wants of life. Women who require the use of a free library form just that class which needs very vigorous and far-reaching measures for their permanent relief and advancement, in the supply of temporal wants. We have no hesitancy in saying, that from all the opportunities we have of judging in the case, nine women want uniform and remunerative employment where one woman wants the use of a free library."

The foregoing paragraph refutes all the fine rhetoric of eloquent dissent displayed by E. M. P., and her own communication proves conclusively that she does not trust to the Free Library to work a miracle in behalf of the poor sewing women. For the same reason that she will not trust it to that extent of hope, others will not.

The truth is that while it will prove a good thing in its way, an ornamental and somewhat useful appendage of the eleemosynary institutions which grace our City and honor the liberality of their supporters, yet it is difficult to see how it will materially help the "poor sewing girls," who must work all the day and late in the night to get twelve cents for the making of a dozen caps, or fifteen cents for the making of a pair of pantaloons. Fingers that must *stitch, stitch, stitch* until the eye is weary and the head reels with dizziness will grasp more eagerly for bread than for gilded volumes of honied prose or liquid rhyme. First-class girls earning first-class wages, "having a good education" and are "lady-like" in their appearance, would relish and profit by the advantages of the Library, and they ought to have it no less than the merchants' clerks should have theirs. *They* would have time and purpose to use it.

But this class once furnished with all the aids which the library could supply—is there no fear that the benevolent spirits of the age would relapse into complacent self-adulation, and wonder why the poor "sewing girls" feeding on two or three shillings a week, or on charity, do not all fit themselves for earning higher wages?

The strolling spectre of gaunt pauperism is not thus to be smiled or charmed away. What then can or should be done? And what the poor want is work—*work at remunerative wages*. How shall woman be justly rewarded for her toil? The great enemy of women's rights, nay, her destroyer, is found in the cruel greed of competitive traffic. Gorgeous fortunes have been and now are being built up out of the blood and muscles and nerves and tears of poor sewing women. Men in this City, by scores and hundreds, have heaped up the reward of iniquity, by taking advantage of the necessities of the poor. They plead the law of supply and demand, and they will continue to plead it. Where laborers are plenteous the wages will be low, and there is no such thing possible as the overcoming of that law.

Is there no way by which the seamstresses might themselves be made sharers and stockholders in the profits of their own toil? Could not E. M. P. and other worthy women like her, united for a common purpose, find some "men of thorough practical common sense, of imperial intellect and high positions" who would organize corporate societies for the distribution and sale of work, all the profits of which might be divided among the operatives according to their skill and industry. The principle of such an association has been successfully tested in England, where economic questions have been tried in the fires of experience? A benevolence that would organize thus to protect the rights and stimulate the ambition of the friendless "sewing girls" might prove in part a corrective of the dire oppression to which that class are too often subjected by their rapacious employers.

Again: Is it not true that wages are depressed because the demand for American fabrics of many kinds is decreasing, in consequence of the high-blown free-trade notions now in vogue? The British Reviewer once asked, Who reads an American book? With equal propriety it may now be asked, Who wears an American dress, except it be that portion of it which is made out of the product of slave labor? We Northerners abuse the South because it takes care of its negroes, for the sake of its cotton staple, when, in fact, Slavery is about the only American institution which the entire North consents to support by the practical aid of the dollar. We go to foreign markets for well nigh all our merchandise, and then turn around and say to the thousands of half-pauperized working men and women—"Why stand ye here all the day idle?" We say to the South, Liberate your slaves, while our taxes are daily increased to multiply prisons, penitentiaries and pauper-houses for the reception of crowds of wretches whom a forced idleness has driven into crime or pauperism. Can we afford to expend all our political wisdom on one sectional question? Lastly, is it not true that we have pretermitted an active care for the great social diseases which are preying upon the distempered civilization in whose atmosphere we live and move, for the sake of pressing distant evils into the service of our party politics? Slavery is bad enough, and the man who would venture to defend it in this age of the world should not be respected either for his sincerity or his sense. While, however, our sensitive Northern philanthropy has been trying to sweep clean the mansions of Northern planters, vices, too hideous to name, have grown up among us strong as Briareus with his hundred arms—that threaten to pull down our social fabric unless arrested in their work of ruin.

I have not, Sir, written in any spirit of controversy. With much of your article, and of that of your correspondent, I heartily agree. Your expressed or implied censures of the *Intelligencer* are founded upon a misapprehension which I wish to have removed, and am still of the opinion that after the Free Library is opened, there will be found a necessity for "very vigorous and far-reaching measures for the permanent relief and advancement" of the poor sewing-girls. The subject deserves reflection, and the agitation of thought will not do it an injury. Very respectfully, yours,

ELBERT S. PORTER,
Editor of *Christian Intelligencer*.

Political Position of Senator Seward—Further Reply of Vindex.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Having in my last note shown the wonderful facility with which "C. E. H." arrives at conclusions which are not sustained by facts, I beg leave to notice some of his *assertions*, which rest on a foundation quite as unstable. That the Democratic Party only are entitled to credit for adopting the principle of "non-intervention as regards the States wherein Slavery now exists," is an assumption entirely unfounded. The old Whig Party always did, and the Republican Party now does, most strenuously inculcate that principle. The contrary never was, and is not now, held by any body of men except the small faction of Abolitionists of whose dogmas Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison are the exponents. Neither the present triumph of Mr. Douglas nor the election of 1860 can decide anything new in reference to this great principle. Having shown (in my last) that *Squatter Sovereignty* has never yet been indorsed by the people, any expression of *opinion* as to what will be done with it hereafter, must pass merely for what it is worth. But C. E. H. is quite an expert in the promulgation of *ex-cathedra* opinions. He asserts that "it has always been a prominent part of Mr. Seward's policy to agitate *something*," from a motive not altogether commendable. Doubtless it must be admitted that Mr. Seward *has agitated* some things, and among other things that he has most severely agitated, nay cruelly *shaken up*, if you please, those weak or wicked slavists who, born in the free States to an inheritance of Freedom, would ignominiously barter it for such governmental pottage as a corrupt and treacherous Administration might deign to bestow. That C. E. H. means to take shelter from such unpleasant agitation, under the protecting wing of the doughty Senator from Illinois I would not affirm.

He charges against Mr. Seward a "projected crusade against the Supreme Court of the land," which he pronounces to be "distinguished alike for its selfishness and immoral influence." Then he gives us another of his extraordinary metaphors, which not only cannot move upon all-fours, but cannot even be adapted to the *dot-and-go-one*, nor the *step-and-fetch-it* gait. I quote it as follows:

> "If Mr. Seward chooses to run a tilt with Don Quixote against wind-mills, I can assure him, in the words of Daniel Webster, that in such a contest there will be 'blows to receive as well as blows to give.'"

Whether the fabulous knight will thank C. E. H. for this premature resurrection, I cannot decide. In the race between the redoubtable Lord of Barataria and Mr. Seward, on their way to the wind-mills, I should be willing to risk my loose coin on the Senator from New-York, albeit not a betting man. If C. E. H. intends to put the Supreme Court in the place and stead of the wind-mills, the latter will, doubtless, be greatly obliged to him for the compliment. If he means to put himself in their stead so that he may deliver some of those "blows" that are to be given, they may, perchance, consider the obligation somewhat diminished. No doubt they will thank him for the privilege of "going in" on any terms, although they generally "strike *around*" more than they "strike *out*," and never hit any except those who come within their reach and insist on being pummeled.

But the charge against Mr. Seward of having undertaken any such "crusade," and the ascription of motives therefor, are as unfounded, and as little able to stand or go, as the unfortunate metaphor. The friends of Mr. Seward may safely challenge any of his opponents to indicate where and when he ever inaugurated a "crusade against the Supreme Court of the land." They are aware that he has spoken of a *reform* in this department, but they are not aware that a proposition to effect a reform in any given body is necessarily to organize a crusade against it. Considering the unjust and great inequality with which the people of the Free and Slave States are represented through that body, it is not surprising that sagacious and wise men should discover and inculcate the necessity of its reform. And if "C. E. H." is truly as great an admirer and advocate of popular right as he claims to be, he ought to lend all his aid (except that of his metaphors) to Mr. Seward, for the consummation of the proposed reform. But those who desire and strive for a reform in the Supreme Court are not to be lightly charged with instituting a crusade against it. Least of all can any Democrat take any such offensive liberty. When Gen. Jackson and his friends declared that the United States Bank was unconstitutional and must be put down, and when at last, by dint of party clamor and the indefensible conduct of the Managers of the Bank, the people became satisfied that it was a dangerous institution, and compelled their Representatives in Congress to destroy it, despite repeated decisions of the Supreme Court in its favor, was there then felt or expressed any overweening *Democratic* reverence, or respect even, for that Court or its decisions? Or was any one charged with inaugurating a crusade against it? Not at all. The people simply did not like the thing, and would not have it, Court or no Court, Supreme or otherwise. Precisely so will it be with Squatter Sovereignty, or anything else that nearly touches the interests and welfare of the great mass of the people. If they determine to dispense with it, they will do so, the decisions of the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding. Will not C. E. H. let his modesty as well as his moderation be known, and not lie awake o'nights to watch, either with the Supreme Court or with the people.

To aid in allaying his apprehensions, and also to demonstrate the falsity of the assertion that Mr. Seward proposes to enter upon a "relentless crusade against law and order," with a view to the abolition of Slavery in the Slave States, I will quote a single paragraph from his Rochester speech—the speech on which this false and fraudulent charge is based. Mr. Seward says:

> "It remains to say on this point only one word, *to guard against misapprehension*. * * * * * * While I do confidently *believe and hope* that my country will yet become a land of universal freedom, *I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States coöperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*"

If, after reading this paragraph, full and explicit as it is, C. E. H. and his fellow-dogmatists are not shamed into abstinence from their gratuitous and unfounded charges, the sooner they commence attendance upon the mid-day meetings at the John-street church the more hopeful will their case become.

The characteristic assertion of C. E. H., that "the conservative men of this great Republic may thank God and take courage from the triumph of Stephen A. Douglas," and the confident prophecy contained in the rhetorical flourish which follows it, may be justified by time and may not. If the man who, in one month, pronounced an ante-anathema against any one who should lay his sacrilegious hands upon the Missouri Compromise, and then, in less than a twelvemonth thereafter, laid his own hands upon it to destroy it—thus becoming the malefactor to whom his own curse applied—if, I say, this man can do *anything* for which "conservative men" can be thankful, it is exceedingly desirable that he should commence his good works speedily, since

> "While yet the lamp holds out to burn,
> The vilest sinner may return."

VINDEX.

ALABAMA.

The Recent State Agricultural Fair of Alabama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.,
Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Having just witnessed the closing exercises of our Fourth Annual State Fair, upon the daily routine of whose arrangements I was for several days an attendant, I have ventured to offer you some account of the proceedings.

The entrees were made generally at an early hour of Monday, Nov. 1, 1858. The aspect of the weather was forbidding. Tuesday morning, however, brought a magnificently clear day, with the bracing coolness of our most inspiriting autumnal air. By noon, the grounds were in a lively state of display. Each arrival of cars and boats added to the large influx of visitors. The hotels were crammed, there being several hundred guests at this fine house from which I write. The fixtures on the Fair grounds are of a superior kind, evincing taste and energy on the part of those who have charge of the Society's affairs. Ample provisions are at hand for all kinds of exhibitions. A very substantial edifice receives the machinery, the heavier articles, as carriages, plows, &c., on the lower floor, while above, the finer departments have room for tasteful display.

This was the Fourth Annual reunion of the Society, and presented an advance upon any previous year's show. It required no very scrutinizing examination to perceive that the Exhibition was the outgrowth of the habits of an agricultural people. No manufacturing implements or machinery were on hand, with a few trifling exceptions. Contrivances for planting, cultivating, preparing, and shipping cotton, were abundant. It was evident enough that the great Southern staple was the "idea" of the Fair. Cotton gins, cotton presses, cotton hoes, cotton ploughs, arrangements for planting, covering, thinning and tilling the cotton plant, were to be found on every hand, while many fine sample-bales were ranged in rows, awaiting examination. There, too, was Cudjo, out of whose brawny muscles and stalwart frame had come all of this vast amount of raw material. Yet the rascal looked shiny about the face, and actually guffawed at the Two-Headed Girl, the Bearded Woman, and the pathetic hurdy-gurdy.

To the eye of a planter the great features of the Fair were the improvements in cotton-producing machinery, the fine-blooded cattle and hogs, and the thoroughbred horses in the ring. Among the live stock, I saw some notable specimens of English imported cattle, such as Devons, Durhams, Ayreshires and Grades. More properly, I should say the cattle were bred out of these celebrated kinds of stock. In this regard our young State is making rapid strides forward. But few years will elapse before Alabama can boast as fine stock cattle as any of her sister States. At the sales I took some notes, which I give you:

Dr. Bellinger sold one Devon heifer, 17 months old, for the sum of $60.

Capt. Hails sold a young bull-calf, Devon and Durham mixed, for $40, and considered it a sacrifice.

A young Durham bull, from the stock of Col. Polks, in Tennessee, brought $70.

Dr. Bellinger sold a milch cow for $155. Another was knocked off at $125, and a third at $60. The two latter were common stock.

In the way of hogs, a Berkshire, weighing 631 pounds, carried the day. Pigs of this breed brought $30 per pair. The show was very creditable in that line.

Amongst the coops of fowls on exhibition, I found huge Hong-Kong geese, beautiful white Poland geese, Sumatra game-cocks of very showy exterior, Bramahs, bantams, turkeys and ducks.

There were some remarkably fine horses in the arena. One splendidly appointed stallion, valued at $4,100, took the premium over some close competitors. Nor were the more ignoble jacks and jennets neglected. Each gender received fair representation.

In the line of vegetables, pomological and floricultural displays, culinary preparations and home-made cordials, the ladies were able to make a most creditable presentation. I found the Julien Swarr and golden Pippin on the apple list, while monstrous Goree and Burton pears made the beholder's eyes to swell and his lips to moisten for longing after such "ambrosial cates." Smith's corn sheller, from Philadelphia, attracted great notice, and a gin-saw filing machine was very meritorious in the mechanical department. Many other ingenious contrivances for labor-saving were on hand, but I cannot stop to mention them.

The Fine Arts were creditably represented by pictures, drawings, and designs done by the girls in the Tuskegee Methodist Female College. The designs were something entirely new, and attracted considerable attention.

In the products of a strictly scientific nature, I do not know that anything merits special notice, unless it be a new chemical purifier, which was much talked of during the show. It was up before a Scientific Committee, and was thought by them to surpass our standing disinfecting liquor of Labarraque. Prof. Darby claims the paternity of this new discovery. The most notable thing about the stuff is its color, which is gloriously purple. If its other qualities are equally striking it will do to try, at any rate.

I might go into embroideries, crewel and knit work, leather, wax, and fruit ornamentation; quilts, patchwork of all kinds, and fancy things generally, but having given you a general idea of the exhibition I forbear. Let me subscribe myself your friend and

PITCHER.

An Old French Poet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The verses in your paper of Nov. 4, called "Verses to My First-born, by the Young Mother," are given as original. But do you know that they are a translation (and a very pretty one) from the old French of Clotilde de Surville?

This sweet poem consists of 15 stanzas and a *refrain* which occurs at irregular intervals. This *refrain* your translator gives as the first verse. The poem is entitled:

Verselets a
Mon premier né
Par Clotilde de Surville.
Du XVe siècle,

And the refrain runs thus:

> "O cher enfantelet, vray
> Portraict de ton père,
> Dors sur le seyn que
> Ta bousche a pressé!
> Dors, petiot; doz, amy
> Sur le seyn de ta mère
> Tien doulx oeillet par
> Le somme oppressé."

And so the stanzas run on in this sweet old Provençal, as tender in its *patois* as the Scotch to our English ears. I wish you had space for the whole poem, and I would inflict it all upon you.

But—(and these mortifying *buts* will thrust themselves between every man and his pleasure)—these poems of Clotilde de Surville are pronounced a forgery! And by no less an authority than the *Bibliophile Jacob* in his *L'homme au Masque de Fer*, an authority we dare not dispute.

So these *verselets*, so tender in their expression, so moving in their imagery, so musical in their delicious *patois*, are to be shelved as false coin with the forgeries of Chatterton.

M.

Gen. Scott and the Indian Policy of the Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your paper of the 9th inst. the report of the proceedings of the meeting in the Cooper Institute, held the preceding evening, in behalf of the Indians, seems to require some correction, lest injustice be done to Gen. Scott.

In my interview with the General I am made to say that he betrayed an unpardonable ignorance of the causes of our frontier wars with the Indians, and also that he attempted to shift his responsibility upon the heads of the Department at Washington.

Your Reporter, in condensing my remarks, no doubt meant to give the true sense, and if he failed to do so it was probably for want of space to quote more nearly my exact words, which I believe were as follows: That the General said he had no special intelligence differing from that furnished to the public by the Press, and that he also referred me to head-quarters, to which he was subordinate. Now, although I am pained to think that the poor Indians must be left to the merciless forays of petty tyrants commanding some of our frontier posts, yet I am equally scrupulous against causing any unjust suspicions against an officer who has rendered such valuable service, and who enjoys the unbounded respect and veneration of his countrymen.

W. C. GOULD.

Memorial to Judge Jay.—A meeting of the Bench and Bar of Westchester County was held at Bedford on the 8th inst., Judge Robertson presiding, to adopt suitable measures of respect to the memory of the late Judge Jay. A series of resolutions was presented by Mr. Wm. Nelson, and adopted. Judge Robertson, upon putting the motion, remarked that he felt himself obligated to join in this tribute to the memory of Judge Jay, from the peculiar relations that had existed between them. He had been born within sight of his mansion, and enjoyed his friendship from his youth upward. He gave me his confidence, (continued Mr. Robertson,) and his approbation of my conduct. The success attending me was ever to him a source of pleasure; as indeed it was the prosperity of every young man of his acquaintance.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Important Meeting of Medical Men—The City Inspectorship.

There was a very large assemblage of medical men of the City on Thursday in the Fourteenth-street Medical College. The call which summoned the company was a brief one,—a simple card, reading as follows, directed to each physician in the City, but nowhere advertised:

New-York, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

Sir: You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the medical profession, for special business, to be held at the University Medical College, Fourteenth-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 11, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.

Signed,
Valentine Mott, J. P. Batchelder, John W. Francis, E. R. Peaslee, Joseph M. Smith, Thomas Cock, Isaac Wood.

What the "special business" was very few seemed to know—perhaps the curiosity to know accounted in part for the large attendance. Some thought it was to see a man who had a hole in his chest, through which what his heart was doing might be seen; others that it was to make a sudden and dead strike on the swill-milk matter, which a Committee of the Academy of Medicine has been brooding over ever since the public were about ceasing to take interest in that question; others that it has some sort of reference to the subjects that entertain the Senate's Sanitary Committee now in daily session. At 7½ P. M. Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Batchelder, Dr. Reid, of Edinburg, Dr. Isaac Wood, Dr. Francis, Dr. Cock and Dr. J. M. Smith entered and took seats on the platform.

Dr. Bachelder nominated Dr. Valentine Mott as Chairman.

Dr. Mott said he was caught unfortunately in this position. The Chairman of this meeting ought to be one separate from all the Colleges—one having no smack of partiality. For half a century he had had a connection here and there, and he thought it best—as he had invited the Committee to meet in this building—some other gentleman should be called to preside. Still, as the meeting seemed resolute, he was at their service.

Dr. F. U. Johnston was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman called on Dr. Francis to set forth the object of the meeting. Dr. Francis said it was well known that the health of the City had greatly deteriorated in modern times. Colden Broome and all old travelers agreed in representing the island of Manhattan as a most salubrious spot. Where had this far-famed salubrity flown? When, in 1804, the Inspector's office was organized, and till 1824, it was shown that the public health of New-York was superior to that of Liverpool, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Now not one of the places named but had the advantage of us—and the Doctor proceeded to show why it was so. On account of this bad sanitary name property had been depreciated, our reputation damaged, and it had even come to be affirmed that our medical skill was at fault. The meeting was called, he said, to assist in casting away this reproach. Ar the officers of our Government, employed in the conservation of the public health, competent persons? he asked. Not men of science, not of learning, but some political artist, some worker in the dark caverns of political villainy, is always the chosen one for this task. Not one of those now intrusted with these duties, he would be bound, knew the difference between an endemic and a sporadic disease. The Coroner, however stupid, always employs a medical man to assure him as to the effects of diseases—was it not as necessary that medical men should be employed to divine and arrest the causes of disease? He concluded by reading and offering a preamble and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the office of City Inspector and all other similar offices requiring the exercise of medical knowledge, which by our present laws are to be filled by appointment, and at the disposal of his Honor the Mayor, should be held by none other than well educated and competent medical men.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting of the Medical Profession, in the City of New-York, be presented with becoming respect to his Honor the Mayor.

Professor Joseph M. Smith seconded the resolution, and went at some length into the natural facilities of the metropolis for cleanliness and health, and into the reasons of its undue mortality. In conclusion, he asked if the guardians of our health ought not to be, to some extent, at least, geologists, meteorologists, medical men—men acquainted with the laws of life and the causes of disease and death.

Dr. Alexander Stevens was not prepared to see so large an assembly of learned men solemnly resolving to petition the authorities for so small a matter as that one of their number should be made City Inspector. It was the mountain again bringing forth a mouse. If they could not propose anything better than that, it were better not to open their mouths. He was sorry to see them wasting strength in so pitiful a way; it was not handling a great subject in a great manner. He would prefer that they wait and mature a proposition that would embrace not only the obvious truth that medical men should be selected to fill medical offices, and perform medical duties, but suggestions also for needed laws not now existing. A while ago a railroad was built along the Hudson, cutting off from their natural place of deposit, numerous, seemingly, insignificant streams, and so rendering whole counties malarious. Such violations of the laws of nature ought to be provided against by our State laws, and we ought to suggest some plan for such provision when we open our mouths.

Dr. John Watson said this was the first time the medical men of the City had ever come together to express an opinion on public affairs. Our health laws were very deficient;—they needed not so much revision, however, as creation. The profession was a power in the State when it chose to make itself felt. Numerically it included one-five-hundredth of the whole people, and it was a unit in sentiment upon all great Sanitary questions. He hoped that the City would soon have a code of laws concerning health worth copying. To-night all they could do was to pass the resolutions—unanimously to ask for one thing.

Dr. Reid followed with some interesting illustrations of the incompetency of architects, engineers, and geologists to do the work of physicians in determining the salubrity or unwholesomeness of localities.

Dr. D. M. Reese being called out, remarked that before the Senate Committee now sitting in this City, he urged the very views which Dr. Stevens advocated, but the Committee had told him that one reform at a time was all they could undertake. He urged the adoption of the resolutions because by the new Charter the City Inspector is made the head of the Health Department, and to fulfill the duties of that office was utterly impossible to one ignorant of medicine. The City Inspector has the appointment of a Deputy for each Ward, and for that post we wanted neither butchers, nor barbers, nor hostlers, nor men who could not for their lives write their names.

Dr. Hall suggested that though a very worthy Mayor had the nomination of a City Inspector, the Aldermen had to confirm him, and hence this meeting would not do any great good.

Dr. Harris was hopeful of the Mayor, and sure that the meeting would tell on him.

Dr. Cock knew the Mayor, and said he was sure he would listen respectfully to their voice.

The resolutions were then put, and carried unanimously.

Dr. Stevens thought they should not stop so. It would go out that they had a large meeting, and—recommended a Doctor for City Inspector.

Dr. James Wood showed why what they had done was just what they ought to do, and all that was needed now. But to cleanse and purify the City and redeem its reputation for wholesomeness and healthfulness, very much was still left for the profession to do. He moved that the meeting adjourn at the call of the same gentlemen who called this meeting.

Carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Meeting in Aid of the American Church in Paris.

REMONSTRANCE OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTS AGAINST PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE IN SWEDEN.

A public meeting was held on Thursday night, in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place, in compliance with a call issued by the American and Foreign Christian Association, the object being, primarily, to obtain aid for the American Church in Paris, and, in the second place, to give expression to the feelings of regret with which American Protestants regard the recent innovations by the Swedish Government on the right of Liberty of Conscience. The meeting was but poor in point of numbers, though by no means lacking in intelligence or influence. When the designated hour had arrived Dr. Fairchild organized the meeting by proposing for adoption the subjoined list of officers:

President—The Rev. Dr. Hutton.

Vice-Presidents—A. R. Wetmore, the Rev. Dr. J. Dowling, the Hon. John L. Mason, Francis Hall, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, Dr. Stevens, Wilson G. Hunt, the Hon. Luther Bradish, James Brown, Philip G. Engs, Dr. Kennedy.

Secretaries—Dr. J. W. Corson and Prof. Howard Crosby.

These were accepted unanimously.

The Chairman took his seat, and on his request prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

The Rev. Dr. Baird read a statement of the facts on which the meeting was originated. In substance this document set forth that on the night of the 7th January, 1853, a meeting was held in Metropolitan Hall, Broadway, in behalf of Religious Liberty in Italy.

On that occasion the public were distinctly told that the gentlemen who called the meeting, for the purpose of denouncing intolerance towards Protestants in a Roman Catholic country, were prepared to call a similar one to denounce intolerance in Protestant countries in regard to Romanists, whenever such an instance might occur. That promise they had come to-night to fulfill.

After exhibiting the reasons which had led to the laws in Sweden against all attempts to proselyte the members of her National Protestant Church, the statement went on to show the recent acts of intolerance exhibited by the Government of that country in that, on the 19th day of May last, as appears from formal documents, after a long impending judicial prosecution, six women, (five of whom are married,) born in Sweden, and brought up in the Evangelical Lutheran faith, were condemned by the Royal Court of Stockholm, over which Count Eric Sparre presided, to be exiled from the kingdom, and to be deprived in future of every inheritance in the same, and of all civil rights, in consequence of having embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

The statement, after making allusion to the case of Signor Mortara, the Jew whose son was abducted from Bologna by the servants of the Romish Inquisition, on the ground that the child had been baptized in the Roman Catholic faith, wound up by recommending the adoption of a series of resolutions, the gist of which is contained in the four following:

[illegible] of the various denominations [illegible] have heard with much regret that, owing to the existence of laws made in times when the question of religious liberty was less understood than at present, several persons have been banished from Sweden for the sole offense of having renounced the Protestant faith for the Roman Catholic faith.

Resolved, That this meeting have also learned, with much sorrow, that Swedish citizens who have left the National Church (which is Lutheran in doctrine) and become Baptists, have, within the last few years, endured much vexatious oppression, and in some cases have been expelled from the country for the maintenance of their conscientious opinions on the subject of baptism.

Resolved, That this meeting entertains the confident hope that the Diet of Sweden will, at the earliest moment practicable, abrogate the laws which have been the causes of a procedure so much at variance with the grand and distinguishing principles of Protestantism, (the right of private judgment,) and with the spirit of the age in which we live.

Resolved, That this meeting fully believes that all men have an inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own judgment and conscience, and that the civil Government acts neither wisely nor justly when it interferes either to restrict or prevent the exercise of this right; and further, that all such interference is, in many ways, hurtful to the best interests of the State and of religion.

Dr. Baird then submitted the memorial which had been prepared for presentation to the Swedish King.

Rev. Dr. Campbell presented a statement concerning the American Chapel in Paris.

D. Dudley Field, Esq., was introduced and stated that it was now four or five years since a meeting was held in this City to protest against intolerance practiced by Roman Catholics towards Protestants. In pursuance of a promise then made, they had met to-night to protest in like manner against intolerance practiced by Protestants towards Roman Catholics. That meeting was not held to protest against any particular church, but against intolerance practiced by members of one communion against those of another. Then they spoke of Catholic Italy and Catholic Spain. To-night, animated by the same motives and influenced by the same feelings, they had met to protest against religious persecution in Protestant Sweden. In the light of Christian charity both were equally blameable. Both were condemned by the enlightened spirit of the age, and both were in opposition to that political axiom embodied in our organic law, that freedom in religious profession and worship shall be secured to all mankind. But it might be asked why they, Americans, had met to protest against religious persecution in Sweden. To this he would say, they were not interfering or seeking to interfere with any political institutions. They spoke only of man and of his relations with his Maker. They spoke as Christians and men to Christians and men. They had a common humanity to defend, a common Christianity to promote, and that Christian fellowship counseled them to confer with their friends and exhort them to concession and toleration. The perpetration of the intolerant law which punished dissenters from the State Church of Sweden by confiscation and exile, was due in some degree to the seclusion of Sweden from the other parts of Europe, to its traditions of the war of the Reformation, and chiefly, to its constitution, which is the most complex and unwieldy of that of any other European State. That Constitution provided for the government of the country through five estates, the king, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasantry, all sitting in separate houses. This had made it almost impossible to pass any new law, unless after the most energetic and persevering struggle. It was owing to this that this old law had remained so long unrepealed. It was, he believed, most alien to the temper and disposition of the most enlightened part of the Swedish people, for they were, universally, a most amiable race. King Oscar had himself several times addressed to the House of Burghers expressions of his wish to have the law annulled, but the nobles and the clergy, on one hand, in opposition to the burghers and peasants on the other, had refused to consent, and so the law still stood in force. But Sweden owed it to herself, to her heroic past and her promising future, she owed it to her place in the circle of nations, to strike from the record of her laws this odious enactment, and, when she should have done this, the King of Sweden and Norway would reign over two of the happiest and most tolerant, as they are two of the most interesting nations of modern Europe.

Excellent addresses were made by Daniel Lord, Esq., the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, and the Rev. Joel Parker. Finally, the resolutions and memorial were unanimously adopted, and, after benediction by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, the meeting dispersed.

A Desperate Murderer Captured—Another Murder Committed.—The New-Orleans papers notice the capture of Eldred Ward, who murdered Mr. W. W. Smith in cold blood, at Shreveport, La., a few weeks since. The murderer was pursued into Texas, and finally captured near Woodville, in a house where he had secreted himself. The capturing party proceeded to enter the room. Ward pretended to be taken by surprise, said quickly, "What's that?" and commenced firing his pistols at the crowd, wounding Mr. John F. Walker in the neck, and killing Mr. Jesse Barnes, by shooting him through the heart—himself receiving only one wound in the arm, from a pistol fired by Mr. Redwine. Ward continued firing till all his pistols were discharged, then drew his bowie-knife and rushed at the door, when he was shot down by Mr. Tatum. In the melee the lights were put out. The dead and wounded of Redwine's party were drawn out of the room, the door closed, and the room guarded for several hours, it not being known to what extent Ward was disabled. It was eventually determined to introduce a light into the room, that his condition might be seen. To this end a light was let down the chimney, by which he was seen lying weltering in his own blood with pistols in hand, which he had succeeded in reloading while in that condition. There lay the demon, apparently determined to sell his arrest or his life at the greatest possible cost to others. He was now appealed to and assured that they were determined to take him, dead or alive, but that they had no inclination to do him further bodily harm, but, on the contrary, would do all they could to relieve his physical suffering if he would disarm himself, whereupon he threw his weapons from him, when the physicians, who were in attendance upon those wounded by himself, ministered to his wants by dressing his wounds. He was found very severely, though it is thought not mortally, wounded. It was the design of his captors to take him immediately to Shreveport.

OBITUARY.

French papers announce the death of M. Domard, the celebrated engraver of medals, at the age of 66. He was Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He studied the art of engraving on precious stones under MM. Jouffroy and Coutillier, and at the age of [illegible] won the second prize from the French Institute for a paper, and afterwards was commissioned to execute a bronze figure of Jupiter. Under Louis Philippe, he became Director of the Coinage.

M. Christian Frederic Meyer, a well-known French political journalist, died recently in exile at Turin, where he has resided for some years. He successively conducted the *Glaneur*, the *Courrier du Haut-Rhin*, and the *Courrier d'Alsace et le Rhin*, and was co-editor of the *Democratie du Rhin*. He died at an advanced age.

The Rev. V. Thomas, who died lately in Oxford, England, held three livings, from which he received an income of £55,154. The entire population of the three parishes is 1,145. Dr. Thomas was 84 years old.

The Natchitoches *Chronicle* announces the death of the Hon. C. E. Greneaux, ex-Treasurer of Louisiana, at that place on the 28th ult., in the 35th year of his age.

Col. Alexander Dickson, once a prominent Whig politician, died last week in Niagara County in this State.

M. Léon Fleury, known as a landscape painter, has just died suddenly in France, aged 54.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A terrible tornado occurred in East Mississippi on the night of the 20th and 30th ult. It occurred about 4 o'clock, P. M., and passed through the western portion of Jasper County. In its course it struck the plantation of Josiah Moody, and the report that reaches us is that every house was swept completely away, and their fragments scattered far along the whirlwind's path, and with them almost the entire family swept into eternity. Of thirteen persons in the house at the time, the lifeless and mangled bodies of nine were picked up by the neighbors who assembled the next morning. Some of these were carried a great distance along its track by the awful power of the storm. Two others, the wife of Mr. Moody and his little daughter, were found alive, but so severely wounded that no hope was entertained of their recovery. But one of Mr. Moody's family, a little girl, escaped, who is expected to survive, but with considerable injuries.

On the 30th ult. ten slaves made their escape from the vicinity of Pruntytown, Va. They were, however, overtaken in Fayette County, Pa., where a desperate fight took place, and the owners and others pursuing were beaten back. Colonel Armstrong, of the pursuing party, was attacked by one of the negroes with a corn-cleaver, and would have keen killed but for the interference of one of his own servants, who stepped in to protect his master. Another of the party pursuing was fiercely attacked and badly injured while the negroes made their escape. A party of about twenty-five persons subsequently started in pursuit.

Three packages of seed tea have been received by the Commissioner of Patents from China. One of the packages contains a species of *Brassica*, which is cultivated largely in the province of Chekiang for its oil, which is expressed from the seeds. It is probably superior to the varieties cultivated in Europe, both in productiveness and in the value of the oil. The Chinese esteem it highly for burning in lamps, as well as for culinary purposes; the Ningpo ladies use it as a hair oil.

A correspondent says: "In none of the sketches of the career of the late Mr. Assheton Smith has mention been made of a fact which I have heard stated on good authority—that he was the first to bring into this country intelligence of the overthrow of the great Napoleon on the plains of Waterloo. It having reached him when cruising in his yacht on the coast of France, he immediately set sail for England, and was the first to proclaim the glorious news."

The one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Banneker was celebrated in Philadelphia on Wednesday. Benjamin Banneker, after whom the Institute was named—a slave in Maryland—was possessed of considerable mathematical abilities. He made an almanac which attracted a good deal of attention, and led to a correspondence between him and the President of the United States.

The deficit in the Bank of Brighton, Mass., arising from the defalcation of its Cashier, is not so serious as was first reported. The Boston *Traveller* states it at $16,950. There is still a surplus.

The Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has 150 pupils, and is in a flourishing condition.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motions and Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Betts.

IN ADMIRALTY.

James Robinson and others, crew of the Brig Lillie Mills, vs. The Brig Lillie Mills, James Nesmith and others, claimants.—The following opinion and decision by Judge BETTS determines the construction of the act of Congress of July 20, 1790, relative to the right of seamen to libel for their wages. The effect of this decision is to require seamen, before filing a libel for wages, to summon the master of the vessel before a Commissioner of the Court, pursuant to that act, unless they allege in their libel that the vessel has left the port of delivery where her voyage ended before payment of the wages, or that the vessel is about to proceed to sea before the end of the ten days next after the delivery of her cargo or ballast. In this case, although the libel did not contain either of these allegations—as the facts did not warrant them—the Court refused to vacate the arrest of the vessel, on the ground that the claimants had assented to the process. Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the claimants; W. H. Woodman for the libelants. The following is the decision of Judge BETTS:

The claimants applied, upon affidavits, for an order to vacate the arrest of the vessel and subsequent proceedings in this cause, instituted for the recovery of wages claimed by the crew. The libelants performed a voyage last Summer on board the brig from Baltimore to the West Indies, and thence to New-York, where she arrived and was quarantined about the 10th of September last, and was discharged therefrom on the 28th, on which day the libelants also left the vessel. The wages were not satisfied by the master or claimants, on demand by the libelants, and objections were raised by the claimants that the libelants had refused to discharge the cargo in this port, and that they had incurred a forfeiture of their wages. On the 12th of October the libelants proceeded to examine witnesses in the cause, and one of the proctors of the claimants, having asked for and received a copy of the libel, appeared at the time (with the master of the vessel) of taking proofs before the Commissioner and cross-examined the witness. On the 26th of October the warrant of attachment was returned in Court, and an order for short publication, returnable on the 2d of November, was taken by the libelants, one of the proctors of the claimants being in Court, but taking no part in the proceedings, and, indeed, not entering a formal appearance in the cause, but on the same day the proctors of the claimants obtained an order of one week's further time to answer the libel. On the 25th of October the claimants, by their proctors, gave notice in writing to the proctor of the libelants of the present motion to set aside the process in the cause. The motion was brought to hearing on the 6th of November instant. The invalidity of the proceedings is charged to consist in suing out and executing a warrant of arrest against the vessel in the first instance, and omitting to proceed by summons pursuant to the Act of Congress of July 20, 1790, section 6, (1 stat. at large, 133.) The position taken for the claimants is, that the cause is *coram non judice*, and that the statutory regulation excludes the subject matter from the cognizance of the Court if not brought there through the medium of a summons and certificate by a Commissioner of "a sufficient cause of complaint whereon to found admiralty process." *No adjudication of any Court of the United States is produced declaring that doctrine.* The act of Congress certainly does not originate the jurisdiction of this Court over demands for seamen's wages, earned in voyages on the high seas. That jurisdiction is conferred by the Constitution, (Art. 3 § 2,) and the statute does no more than point out the proper method by which the jurisdiction is to be exercised when the remedy in this respect is sought *in rem*; but it is a plain irregularity of practice to attempt a direct application of the constitutional authority of the Court to the subject matter, irrespective of the specific regulation appointed by Congress, governing the proceedings. The remedy must be pursued in subordination to the directions of the statute.

Had the claimants, upon the attachment of their vessel in this manner, appealed directly to the Court to vacate the proceedings as irregular and without authority of law, it seems to me the application must have been granted. (Conklin's Ad. Pr. 388, ch. 2.) But the objection does not embrace an intrinsic negation and avoidance of the jurisdiction of the Court over the cause of action; it justly extends no further than to show an unwarranted use of the process of the Court and an infringement of the rights of the claimants, in the mode of instituting the suit, by intermeddling with the possession of the vessel, without first summoning the master or owners to show cause why she should not be made responsible for the demands set up against her. This irregularity or error in practice is one affecting the interests of those parties alone, and can be remitted by them by assent thereto, or their waiver of it may be implied, and in either way, this acquiescence in the course of proceeding may remove the fault, the preliminary steps being provided for the benefit of ship-masters and owners, and not for the advantage of the seamen themselves. The acts of the claimants and their proctors subsequent to the commencement of this action and the arrest of the brig therein, in my opinion, amount in judgment of law to a waiver of all objections to the regularity and sufficiency of the proceedings, and preclude them from appealing at this time to the Court to rescind and vacate those proceedings. The cause, as it stands, is open to any defence the claimants may wish to interpose upon the merits of the demand, but the claimants are concluded by their course in Court and outside from taking, at this day, exceptions to the regularity of the libelants' action. The motion to set aside the proceedings issued in the suit must accordingly be denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIA-RUBBER SUITS.

Horace H. Day vs. Henry A. Wilmerding et al.; The same vs. William C. Haggerty et al.; The same vs. William Topping et al.—These suits were brought in equity to stop the sale chiefly of foreign-made vulcanized rubber fabrics, in violation of the patent of Goodyear, the exclusive right to which, for certain styles of goods, is vested in the complainant, Day. The specific goods, produced before the Court, were gloves, suspenders, belts, webs, &c.; which were proven to have been made according to the patent of Goodyear, and sold at public auction in the City of New-York, by the defendants. Injunctions granted in each case.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

The second trial of the case of Dodge & Barnes vs. Fernando Wood, Walter R. Jones, and others, was concluded yesterday, and given to the Jury, with a direction to bring in a sealed verdict. In relation to the application of Mr. Jones to Mr. Wood—then Mayor—for a squad of Police, and Mr. Wood's granting it, the Judge charged that if from the evidence the Jury were satisfied that Mr. Wood put the Police under the direction of Mr. Jones for the purpose of aiding him in getting possession of the ship, they must hold him as responsible for that as for any other act. But if they should find that at the time the vessel was a nuisance to an extent that required immediate abatement; that the plaintiffs were not in legal possession: that there were crowds upon the docks delaying the work, and that the Mayor sent the Police only to preserve the peace, they could not hold him responsible. And the responsibility of the Police should, he said, be judged of in like manner, from the condition of things at the vessel at the time, and the character of their acts. The responsibility of the others depended entirely upon whether they should find that the plaintiffs were in lawful possession at the time they were dispossessed by Jones. Verdict to-morrow.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Daly.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

The suit against the City for damages sustained by the falling in and overflowing of a sewer up town, which has been on trial for several days, was given to the Jury this afternoon, with direction to bring in a sealed verdict. The particulars have before been published.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

THE CASE OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST ISAAC L. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report in to-day's TIMES of the case of The People *vs.* Isaac L. Taylor, for assault and battery upon myself, you do me great injustice. The evidence did not warrant the statement so published. The facts, as appeared by the evidence, were that, on going to my house on the afternoon of the 13th August last, I found Mr. Taylor removing my property from my house, and in endeavoring to eject him, I was struck down and brutally beaten in my own house by the said Taylor; and the Court of Sessions, at the time named by you, convicted him of the assault, the sentence for which was reserved till the last day of the term.

In justice to myself, and to correct your error alluded to, I hope you will give this a place in your paper.

JAMES D. TRAPHAGAN.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1858.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes an important decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, read by Chief Justice Lowrie, in the matter of the suit between the Sunbury and Erie Railroad *vs.* Lewis Cooper, involving the constitutionality of the late act of the Legislature disposing of the State canals. The Supreme Court has unanimously decided in favor of the constitutionality of the sale.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand has been moderate for nearly all kinds. A rather better inquiry has prevailed for Mutton. This is the only exception. The changes in prices have not been remarkable. Supplies have been quite ample.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb.	10	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb.	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb.	5	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb.	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, corned, ₱ lb.	4	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb.	8	@	11
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb.	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb.	8	@	12
Lamb, ₱ lb.	9	@	12
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb.	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb.	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₱ lb.	12	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb.	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ₱ lb.	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb.	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	25
Soup Meats, ₱ lb.	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb.	13	@	15
Bacon, ₱ lb.	10½	@	11
Hams, ₱ lb.	11½	@	12½
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	8½	@	9½
Tongues, each	62½	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb.	12	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The leading varieties are plenty and are in request at uniform rates.

Fowls, ₱ pair	62½	@1	25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair	1 00	@1	75
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	87½	@1	75
Chickens, Spring, ₱ pair	50	@	88
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	62½	@	75
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@1	50
Geese, each	1 25	@2	00
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	14	@	18
Western Poultry, ₱ lb.	10	@	14
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 25	@2	00
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@2	75
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	3 87	@4	75
Woodcock, ₱ pair	75	@1	00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ₱ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ doz	1 25	@1	50
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ₱ doz	37	@	50
Quail, ₱ doz	3 00	@3	50
Plover, ₱ doz	2 00	@3	25
Partridge, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Reed Birds, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	25
Teal, ₱ pair	50	@	62½
Rabbits, each	25	@	37

FISH.

The market is well supplied with the principal kinds. The demand is fair. Prices are steady.

Br'k Trout, ₱ lb.	43 @62½	Cat-fish, ₱ lb.	8 @—
Salm'n Trout, ₱ lb.	12½ @—	Frost-fish, ₱ lb.	6 @—
Codfish, ₱ lb.	6 @—	Black-fish, ₱ lb.	8 @10
Pickerel, ₱ lb.	— @12½	White-fish, ₱ lb.	12½ @—
Halibut, ₱ lb.	12½ @—	Mullet, ₱ lb.	12½ @—
Eels, ₱ lb.	12 @—	Haddock, ₱ lb.	5 @6
Flounders, ₱ lb.	5 @6	Gr'n Turtle, ₱ lb.	12 @15
Porgies, ₱ lb.	6 @7	Herr'g, ₱ bunch	12 @—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb.	8 @10	Mackerel, each	12½ @25
Perch, ₱ lb.	10 @—	Terrapins, ₱ dz.	$12 @—
Smelts, ₱ lb.	14 @18	Frogs, ₱ dozen	25 @$1

Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	$1 25	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@1	00
Lobsters, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Crabs, ₱ doz.	18	@	25
Crabs, Soft Shell, ₱ doz	1 25	@1	50
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb.	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb.	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb.	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb.	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb.	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The most important varieties are abundant at comparatively low prices. The demand, however, is not brisk.

Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 37	@2	50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50	@1	00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck	18	@	25
Turnips, ₱ bushel	37	@	50
Turnips, ₱ half peck	5	@	8
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Carrots, ₱ bushel	68	@	75
Carrots, ₱ peck	22	@	25
Beets, ₱ dozen bunches	44	@	50
Beets, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Onions, ₱ bushel	56	@1	00
Onions, ₱ peck	25	@	37½
Green Peppers, ₱ doz	12	@	—
Red Peppers, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ₱ dozen	75	@1	25
Cabbage, Red, ₱ head	8	@	12½
Cabbage, ₱ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, ₱ head	4	@	8
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	62½	@2	00
Cauliflower, each	6	@	20
Cranberries, ₱ quart	—	@	18
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	75	@	87½
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	5	@	6
Beans, ₱ peck	20	@	25
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@	4
Celery, ₱ bunch	3	@	10
Mint, ₱ bunch	2	@	3
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₱ dozen	75	@	—
Egg Plants, each	8	@	10
Salad, ₱ doz. heads	25	@	30
Spinach, ₱ peck	—	@	12½
Squashes, ₱ dozen	75	@1	50
Squashes, each	8	@	15
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	8	@	12½

FRUIT.

No very important changes have occurred in this line. Supplies are fair, as is likewise the demand. It is somewhat difficult to procure really good, sound Apples.

Apples, ₱ half peck	20	@	50
Crab-Apples, ₱ quart	12	@	18
Pears, new, ₱ basket	1 00	@4	50
Pears, new, ₱ quart	9	@	45
Grapes, ₱ lb.	8	@	25
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb.	50	@	—
Citron, each	5	@	8
Quince, ₱ doz	20	@	—
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	18	@	—
Hickory Nuts	10	@	—
Walnuts, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Oranges, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Lemons, ₱ box	—	@4	00
Lemons, ₱ dozen	18	@	25
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@	—
Bananas, ₱ bunch	50	@1	00
Figs, ₱ box	50	@	75
Figs, ₱ lb.	10	@	15
Dates, ₱ lb.	10	@	—
Raisins, ₱ lb.	12½	@	—
Currants, ₱ lb.	12	@	14
PreservedGinger, ₱ jar, about 6 lbs.	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ₱ lb.	—	@	25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand is moderate; prices are well sustained.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ lb.	22	@	26
Butter, State, ₱ lb.	24	@	28
Butter, Orange County, ₱ lb.	31	@	—
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb.	17	@	21
Cheese, new, ₱ lb.	9	@	11
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	45	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	50
Honey, pure Northern, ₱ lb.	23	@	30

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb.	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 126 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	7	85	—	82
Flour, bbls	11,861	2,601	1,091	15,553
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	1,276	1,276
Wheat, bushels	7,388	—	—	7,388
Corn, bushels	24,740	—	—	24,740
Rye, bushels	4,555	—	—	4,555
Barley, bushels	9,500	—	—	9,500
Oats, bushels	15,500	—	—	15,500
Provisions, pkgs	1,588	1,302	436	3,326
Whisky, bbls	—	138	—	138

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 93¾; Pearls, $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at full prices. Sales to-day, 272 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.; 65 bags slightly stained do. at 11c.; 45 bags Rio at 11¼c.; and 200 bags Bahia at 9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bales at previous languid rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝

DRY GOODS.—This branch of trade is without activity. Jobbers are making small sales to the nearest and local retailers at uniform prices. Clothiers are making some purchases of Goods adapted to their early Spring trade, especially those who suit their customers from the South. Cottons are generally firm; holders are not disposed to force sales. Woollens are heavy. The changes in foreign fabrics have been unimportant.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 70 tons St. Domingo Logwood at private bargain, and a small lot of Lima Wood at $100 ₱ ton.

FISH—The leading kinds are in moderate request at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is less active for State and Western Flour—there being less inquiry from the home trade, and only a limited demand from speculators and shippers. Holders, however, are not anxious to sell,—and for desirable lots, especially of State, firmer prices have been obtained; sales 12,500 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl.	$3 35	@$4	15
Standard Superfine State	4 30	@ 4	60
Standard Extra State	4 75	@ 5	10
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4	60
Fancy Ohio	4 80	@ 4	90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 6	00
Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 6	75
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5	35
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7	75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 8	50

Canadian continues in fair demand at firmer rates; sales 750 bbls., at $5@$6 10 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5 05@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 40@$4 30 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to 4,700 bushels, including (2,600 bushels) fair to good White Canadian, at $1 26@$1 29; good White Michigan at $1 32; good White Southern, at $1 40; ordinary Red do., at $1 15; and damaged do. do., at 70c., ₱ bushel. Corn is quite dull and heavy; holders are offering lots at easier prices, but without eliciting a better inquiry; sales 18,000 bushels, at 73½c.@75c., chiefly at 73½c. for mixed Western; 80c. for yellow do.; 83c. for White Southern; and 83c.@86c. for Yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive and nominal. Prime State, in store, is offered at 78c. ₱ bushel, but buyers will not pay as much. Barley is in fair demand at former rates; sales 3,000 bushels fair ordinary State at 68c.; and 9,000 bushels very choice (Seneca County) do., at 90c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request at uniform rates. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State at 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 40c.@45c., ₱ bushel.

Mr. W. G. CUTTING reviews the trade in Breadstuffs, during the week, thus: "The market has exhibited more activity for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and holders now readily obtain a liberal advance over last week's prices. The receipts continue heavy, but there has been an increased demand for the Eastern and local trade, and a limited inquiry for export. The advance in prices has been more marked in the common descriptions of State and Western Flour, all descriptions, however, participating more or less. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, and the market buoyant at a further advance. Southern Flour rules firm, and the medium and better grades are in good demand, whilst the common descriptions are less sought after. Canadian Flour closes a shade better for the extra brands. Superfine continues nominal. The Wheat market has been more animated during the past week, and prices have slightly improved. The receipts continue large, but there has been more inquiry from the local trade and for export. There is very little Red Winter Wheat offering, and prices have advanced more rapidly for this description. There is also a good export and speculative demand for prime Milwaukee Club, which is quite scarce and readily commands full prices. The arrivals of Corn have been light. The rapid advance in prices during the early part of the week brought out free offerings from store, and holders were forced to submit to a decline of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing dull."

HIDES—The market has been unusually active, and sales for the week foot up over 100,000 Hides. The stock is very much reduced. Receipts have been quite limited. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Buenos Ayres, 25¾c.@26c., 6 mos.; 10,000 Orinoco, 23c., 6 mos.; 7,000 San Juan, 21c., 6 mos.; 10,000 Zanzabars, private terms; 4,000 Rio Hache, 21¼c., 6 months; 2,000 Maracaibo, 21c., 6 months; 5,000 Porto Cabello, 21c.@21½c., 6 months.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig, mainly at $23@$24, and some even higher; also, 80 tons common English Bar, at about $46 ₱ ton usual terms.

LEATHER—The demand has been good for Sole, and an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. has been realized. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	77,200	1,800
Sales, sides	114,300	12,600
Stock at the close, sides	76,500	19,800

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c.; 15 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.; 335 hhds. and 167 bbls. Barbadoes on private terms; and, by auction, 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@24½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed; sales were reported of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51c. ₱ gallon; and 750 bbls. Common Resin, afloat, at about $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of 3,000 bbls. Crude Whale at 52c.@53c.; and some small lots of Sperm at $1 24 ₱ gallon. Here, business is restricted, and prices are irregular. Linseed is down to 60c.@61c.; and Lard, 85c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Olive, Palm, and Tallow Oils remain as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active, but is unsettled. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 43@$17 50 for Mess; $17 75 for uninspected Mess; $18 75@$19 for clean, and $13 75@$14 Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and nominal. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at, however, languid prices; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported of 550 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 290 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 800 mats Cassia at 23c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no really new features, sales having been made of 330 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@7½c.; 68 hhds. Porto Rico at 6⅞c.@8½c.; 15 hhds. do., in bond, at 6c., (net, cash;) 450 boxes Havana at 7c.@8¼c.; and, by auction, 11 boxes slightly damaged do. at 6½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was unusually attractive and spirited. About all offered found buyers at a slight improvement on the previous public sale prices.

TOBACCO—The demand is active for Cigar Leaf, while Kentucky is quiet. Prices are firm. Sales, since Tuesday last, 43 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@12c.; 401 bales Havana at 35c.@42c.; 1,200 bales Gibarn, (for export,) on private terms; 122 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@18c.; 32 cases Florida at 18c.@25c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 420 bbls. at 22½c., and 80 bbls. at 23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 14s.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb. For Bremen, a vessel from Charleston, with Cotton, at 1c. ₱ lb.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST-GRADUATE COURSE—SCHOOL OF LETTERS—HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.
Hon. G. P. MARSH—*English Language*—Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock.
Prof. LIEBER—*History of Commerce*—Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 4 o'clock.
Prof. NAIRNE—Ethics, introductory—(Free) at 8 o'clock MONDAY EVENING, 15th, and on each subsequent MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Prof. DWIGHT—Law School, DAILY, (except Saturday,) at 4 o'clock.
THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
DAILY at the College in 49th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock, (except Friday and Saturday,) including the Mechanics of Ethereal Matter, Astronomy, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.
CHAS. KING,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15 at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, on the *Life and Character of Dr. Judson.* Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at
Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 757 Broadway.
Messrs. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.
MARK HOYT, Ch'n. Lec. Com.

PROF. B. SILLIMAN, JR., ON "THE HISTORY AND SCIENCE OF THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH," before the Mercantile Library Association, at Cooper's Institute, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. This lecture will be a complete and lucid description of Telegraphing since VOLTA's discovery. The Atlantic Cable, illustrated by numerous experiments from a magnificent apparatus, specially constructed for the purpose. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, 75 cents; single, 50 cts.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A VERY FAVORABLE opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to enter into the gentlemen's furnishing business. The old established house, known as No. 260 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, is to let, and the goods and fixtures for sale. For further information, apply on the premises, at No. 329 Broome-st. Terms easy.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacities and experience, wants an interest in some good established concern. He can furnish from $8,000 to $10,000 cash. The most unexceptionable references given. Address, with real name and business, N, Box No. 2,264 Post-Office.

$10,000.—WANTED—A PERSON WITH this amount to join the advertiser in purchasing an old-established clothing business. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO PURCHASE a stock of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, for cash, at a low rate. Address Y. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
THIS MORNING, at 1; doors open at 12¼; to conclude at 4½.

*** The sale of the private boxes and tickets commences this morning. The private boxes will be sold only at the Academy—the admission tickets at all the regular and supplementary ticket offices.

NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.—The firstcomers can select their own seats, except in the proscenium and private boxes. There will likewise be sold single seats in the private boxes.

TWO ENTIRE OPERAS,
LA SERVA PADRONA and NORMA.
First appearance in America of
Madame LABORDE,
Prima Donna from the Grand Opera in Paris.
First appearance in a new character of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
in a new comic opera, which will be given for the first time in America.
Debut in America of
Signor MAGGIOROCHI,
Principal Buffo and Basso from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

Many persons having been unable to obtain admission to the Matinée of last Saturday, whilst numbers from the neighborhood have been prevented from attending on account of the severe rain-storm, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces another

GALA MATINEE,
with unprecedented attractions.
Madame LABORDE,
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of opera-goers, will make her first appearance in her admired character of
NORMA.
On the same occasion and to make the performance one of unusual interest,
Mlle. GHIONI
will sing the part of Adalgisa.
LORINI....as...Pollione | COLLETTI....as...Oroveso
To be followed by Paesiello's celebrated comic and one-act opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
which will be given for the first time in America, and in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear (for the first time in America) in her admired character of the
PETULANT HOUSEMAID.

This opera, which was composed a hundred years ago by Paesiello, the father of the modern Italian Opera and precursor of Rossini, was performed by Mlle. Piccolomini last season in London at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the character of the willful and domineering housemaid she achieved one of her greatest triumphs. On the same occasion

During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced
THE QUARRELING DUETT,
from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," and at the end of the opera
THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ,
expressly composed for her by Signor Muzio.
SIGNOR MAGGIOROCHI,
principal buffo from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, will make his *début* in America on the same occasion.
CHARACTERS IN THE SERVA PADRONA.

The Master	Signor Maggiorochi
The Housemaid	Mlle. Piccolomini
The Cook	Mad. Siedenburg

The male servant being, in conformity with the custom of the old Italian Comic Opera, a dumb personage.
Chorus of servant maids and waiters.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
Will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of the private and proscenium boxes.
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY.
For which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
Will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 12¼. The Matinée will commence at ONE precisely. The entre-acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

On Monday,
DON GIOVANNI,
when there will be
NO MORE INCREASED PRICES.
The scale of prices being the same as usual, viz:
ONE DOLLAR to Parquet, Balcony and Circle.
Family circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre......50 cents
Reserved seats..........$2 | Private boxes..........$10
* For particulars see advertisement in another column.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Friday, Nov. 19—Second and last grand
GAZZANIGA NIGHT
(prior to her departure for Havana,) on which occasion will be given, for the
ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with a great cast. Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first and only time, her celebrated *rôle* of Alice.
On Saturday, Nov. 20,
FIRST ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
At the Athenæum.
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c.
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built and painted by Allegri and Calyo. Full particulars will be given on Monday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLD PRICES.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The furore of the DON GIOVANNI has been of such an extraordinary character, and so many persons have been prevented from obtaining seats, that the Director has decided to give it on
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY,
thus affording another opportunity of hearing
GAZZANIGA and PICCOLOMINI
on one and the same evening. On which occasion there will be
NO MORE INCREASED PRICES.

Mr. Ullman is induced to make this alteration partly from the fact of the great outlay for the production of DON GIOVANNI having been reimbursed by the extraordinary receipts of the three houses of last week, and partly to give every facility of witnessing that great combination of talent to those persons who do not claim the privilege of a reserved seat in the lower part of the house.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
on the two and
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
DON GIOVANNI
will be—To the Parquette, Balcony and Circle,
ONE DOLLAR.
Family circle.........50 cents | Amphitheatre......25 cents
Reserved seats...........$2 | New private boxes....$10
The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Friday, Nov. 19,
SECOND AND LAST GRAND
GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
(prior to her departure for Havana,) on which occasion will be given, for the
ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with a great cast. Mme. GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first and only time, her celebrated *rôle* of Alice.
On Saturday, Nov. 20,
FIRST ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
At the Athenæum,
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c.
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built, and painted by Allegri and Calyo. Full particulars will be given on Monday.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

An engagement has been made with the Boston Theatre for the entire company, including Mlle. Piccolomini, Laborde, Mlle. Poinsot, Carl Formes, &c. From Boston, the entire company will leave for Philadelphia. The first epoch of the Winter season will positively close towards the
END OF THE PRESENT MONTH,
and reopen again towards the end of January.
DURING THE FEW FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,
which will be given the present and next week,
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
cannot possibly appear on more than
FOUR FAREWELL NIGHTS,
MADAME GAZZANIGA
on two nights, when she will leave for Havana.
MME. LABORDE
on two nights.
MLLE. POINSOT
on two nights, jointly with
CARL FORMES,
who, after the Boston and Philadelphia season, will likewise depart for Havana.
To let, the Academy of Music for any night during December and January, except for Sundays, it having been already engaged for
REGULAR DIVINE SERVICE.
On the two last nights of the season
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America, as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to place this Brilliant Entertainment within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a Family Circle, admission to which will be
25 CENTS—NO HALF PRICE.
Boxes................50 cents | Children............25 cents
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
Commencing at 2½ and 7½.
CINDERELLA,
AND ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
The Management have great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the graceful and daring Equestrienne Mlle. EMELINI LOYAL, from the Champs Elysée Cirque, Paris, and the last pupil of the celebrated Adolph Franconi, who will make her first appearance in New-York on MONDAY next, Nov. 15.
Three Grand Day Performances next week, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving,) and SATURDAY.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

SOMETHING NEW FOR NEW-YORK.
As there are doubtless many thousands in this great City who have never seen or known how cotton is converted from its crude state into lint, and is something in which all the world is interested, it might afford gratification, as well as information, to see cotton separated from the seed; which they can see in the working the great Mr. WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN, by visiting Room No. 64 Duane-st., 3d floor, where the subscriber, who has been a practical grower of cotton, has on hand a large stock of crude cotton, and is ginning from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 o'clock till 4 P. M., commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 8. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.
DAVID DELK.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

MR. M. COLBURN'S SINGING CLASS will commence THIS (Saturday) EVENING, in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. Pupils joining the Class will receive a thorough knowledge of the elements and musical elocution.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets...............50 cents | Orchestra seats, secured..$1
Children.............25 cents | Private boxes..............$5
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st..................25 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, 1858.
LAST NIGHT OF JESSIE BROWN.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the triumphant engagement of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
Mr. George Jordan, Mr. A. H. Davenport,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. J. H. Allen,
Mrs. Coleman Pope, Mr. Seymour,
Mr. Whiting,
Last Fusilade of the Sepoys.
Last Charge of the Highlanders.
Monday—Benefit of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
Tuesday—BENEFIT OF MR. WM. A. MOORE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MR. HACKETT'S BENEFIT,
And last appearance, for an indefinite period, is fixed for
MONDAY, Nov. 15,
When he will act, for the first time in 12 years, Sir Pertynax Mac Sycophant, (the politician,) in Macklin's comedy in five acts of the
MAN OF THE WORLD,
And also his original and celebrated part of
MONSIEUR MALLET,
The exiled General of Napoleon I., in the drama of that name, with other entertainments.
Private boxes and seats in Dress Circle may be now secured.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..................Mr. E. Eddy
Doors open at 6 o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1858,
Will commence with the drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE.
To be followed by the drama of
THE KENTUCKIAN.
TIC DOULOUREUX.
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 13,
The performance will commence with
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Buridan..................................Mr. G. C. Boniface
DECHALUMEAUX.
Dechalumeaux................................Mr. G. L. Fox
After which the romantic melo-drama, in two acts, of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
THE SPITFIRE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 13.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
John, alias Jack Sheppard.......................Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the drama of the
MAGIC HARP OF ALTENBERG.
To conclude with the
ENGAGEMENTS BY SEA AND LAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Great success of the new comedy by
TOM TAYLOR, called
GOING TO THE BAD;
Or,
MY SCOTCH AUNT,
Will be acted every evening until further notice.

FRENCH THEATRE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
ENGLISH COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Mr. FAIRCLOUGH as HAMLET, with a powerful cast. To conclude with the
TWO BUZZARDS.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; admission 50 cents.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to place this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—NO HALF PRICE.
Box Tickets.........50 cents | Children............25 cents
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
Commencing at 2½ and 7½.
CINDERELLA,
AND ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
The management have great pleasure in announcing an engagement with
Mlle. EMELINI LOYAL,
The Graceful and Daring Equestrienne, from the Champs Elysée Cirque, Paris,
And the last pupil of the celebrated Adolph Franconi, who will make her first appearance in New-York
On MONDAY next, Nov. 15.
Three Grand Day Performances next week,
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving,)
and SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON—THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE Pianist, whose extraordinary performances have won such reputation in Europe and South America, has just arrived from Europe and begs to inform the public of New-York, that he intends to give, shortly, a series of Concerts in this City, with the assistance of several distinguished artists.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FINE FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, are selling their
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURS
AT RETAIL.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
LADIES' FURS,
At GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
Consisting of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK AND ERMINE,
OF MANTELETS, FISCHOUS,
CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Also, an elegant variety of
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $15, At KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

NEW FUR STORE NO. 293 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—WILLIAMS of No. 219 Fulton-st., has opened a new and spacious store with a large and choice collection of fine furs of their own manufacture, which he will sell at the lowest possible prices.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Raglans at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy.
DAVID WEBB.

DAILY ARRIVALS.
FROM STEAMERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AUCTION.
THE RICHEST GOODS OF THE SEASON—PRICES NO OBJECT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Have issued a Special Circular for the coming week.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:
SUPERB COLORED SILKS,
at 56 cents per yard.
BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
at 60c. to 80c. per yard.
LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKS, at $5.
LADIES' BEAVER RAGLANS, at $6.
LADIES' PELISSE RAGLANS, at $9.
LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS, at $7.
LADIES' PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, at $4.
MUSLIN DE LAINES, (Chintz col.)
at 1s. per yard.
FINE PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at 1s. per yard.
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
at 6s. per yard.
PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,)
at 4s. per yard.
Housekeepers, make a note of this:
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, 11-4 wide,
at 20c. per yard.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
at 6¼c. per yard.
FINE LINEN DAMASK, 8-4 wide, at 50c. per yard.
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS, at 12s. per doz.
FINE MUSLIN DRAPERY, at 1s. per yard.
Housekeepers' Goods of every description at the same reduction in prices as the above.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.
ANGLO-PARISIAN EXPOSE DE MODE.
H. EDGERTON,
NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
A complete assortment of the latest style
LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.
This most graceful and recherché article of Anglo-Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
elaborately and artistically trimmed with
FINE CROCHET FRINGE,
Price $10 to $16;
rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
From $16 to $25.
In addition to the above, will be offered
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
OF
PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,
From $4 50 to $8.
Also,
An immense assortment of
BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER RAGLANS,
PELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS.
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods,
OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furs for sale cheap for cash at the old-established hat store No. 90 Fulton-st. Also, elegant Gents' Moleskin Hats at $3 and $3 50, equal to any in this City, together with an extensive assortment of Felt Hats and Caps, of all styles and quality, for Gents', Boys', and Children's wear.
CHAS. P. MELLENEY,
No. 90 Fulton-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SELLING OFF AT WHAT THEY WILL BRING.
To close the concern.
Tremendous Bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.
A very large lot of Collars at less than half price.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE [illegible] [illegible]—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, [illegible] per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per [illegible]
JAMES TUCKER, [illegible]
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's [illegible]

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and wear, made for $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2. Children's 4 springs, 25 cents each. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $8 dozen; 11 springs, $11, and 16 Springs, $15 dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 81 Spring-st., near Hudson. N. B.—No connection with next door.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—10,000 OLD extension skirts wanted, in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S skirt manufactory, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. All kinds of ladies' skirts made to order, on the shortest notice. N. B.—Private dressing-room, where ladies can change, and have skirts fitted to suit.

BEAUTY TO LADIES IS A HANDSOME bonnet. Ladies can find pretty bonnets of the richest materials, also, children. Beavers, bloomers, jockey hats, velvet, ribbons, flowers. Strangers do well to call at N. BINN'S new millinery store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson. Milliners supplied cheap.

FRENCH, SPANISH, CHINESE, OPERA, MARABOUT, FEATHER and MOURNING FANS—Comprising a complete assortment of every variety. STAUNTON AND CHINESE CHESS-MEN in all styles; also, American Indian Fancy Goods, at
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—THOSE IN WANT OF FIRST-class piano-fortes, at extremely low prices, can have an opportunity, by calling this week at No. 88 East 29th-st. Those about purchasing are respectfully invited to call and they can get great bargains.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c.	to	11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c.	to	9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c.	to	7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c.	to	8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c.	to	11c.

Bagged Meats, ½c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—1 P. M., MATINEE—NORMA—LA SERVA PADRONA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—GOING TO THE BAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RIP VAN WINKLE—THE KENTUCKIAN—TIC DOULOUREUX—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

FRENCH THEATRE—HAMLET—TWO BUZZARDS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—MAGIC HARP—SEA AND LAND.

BOWERY THEATRE—LA TOUR DE NESLE—DECHALUMEAUX—VALENTINE AND ORSON—THE SPITFIRE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Fulton*, for Southampton, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

The German mail by the *Borussia*, hence for Hamburg, on Monday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mail steamship *Star of the West*, of the Panama line, with advices from San Francisco to the 20th of October, arrived here last evening. A general outline of the intelligence brought by her, to the 15th, had been previously received by the Overland Mail. The news is quite unimportant. The successful through passages of the stages excited the utmost satisfaction, and elicited amusing displays as enthusiasm. The mail that was to leave immediately after the departure of the steamer, had already secured fourteen passengers. The usual summary of crime and accident figures in the San Francisco papers: presenting, however, no case of noteworthy interest. The ship *General Cushing* was wrecked in the harbor of San Francisco on the 16th ult., just after she had weighed anchor for Sydney, Australia. The vessel belonged to Newburyport, where she was fully insured. George Pen Johnson, the editor of the *National*, who in a duel last August inflicted the wound of which Senator Ferguson subsequently died, had surrendered himself to the authorities of Marin County. He had fled soon after the affair; and since been hidden upon the Revenue cutter *William L. Marcy*, absent on a long cruise down the coast. The markets of San Francisco were extremely dull during the week preceding the departure of the steamer.

The intelligence from British Columbia is destitute of interest. The bubble seems to have exploded. Hundreds were returning every week to San Francisco, and those who remained were sadly hindered by the cold and the waters from profitable labor.

The close of the Indian war in Washington Territory is abundantly verified by official information. On the 5th of September, the command of Colonel Wright attacked the associate tribes on the banks of the Spokan River, and, after a brisk action, routed them completely, and without serious damage to any of his men. He followed up the victory by a rapid advance into the settlements of the Indians, where, by a display of severity, the offenders were brought to sue for peace in terms the most humiliating. On September 17, a treaty was concluded with the Cœur d'Alenes, and on the 23d with the Spokans and other tribes. The Pelouses were to close their treaty with in a few days after.

Advices from the West Coast of Mexico reach us by way of San Francisco. At Mazatlan, the city was in a state of siege, and intercourse with the interior wholly suspended. Numerous arrests upon a charge of conspiracy had been made. Sonora is represented to be in a state of perfect tranquillity.

From Arizona we receive the official vote electing Lieut. Mowry delegate to Congress. One of the Americans involved in the recent massacre had by a miracle survived.

Our advices from Bogota are to the 12th ult. The papers are chiefly occupied with the subject of the military conscription, which finds little favor. Custom-houses have been opened at the hitherto free ports of Carthagena and Barranquilla.

The steamship *Hermann*, of the Nicaragua line, which left New-York for San Juan del Sud on the 23d of August, had not been heard of at Panama. In that harbor are the United Stats steam-frigate *Saranac*, and the British war steamers *Alert* and *Vixen*. The *Decatur* was daily expected. The resignation of Gen. Obaldia occurred on the 2d inst.

Our advices from Ecuador extend only to Oct. 4. The movement against Peru continues to occupy all attention. Action with Gen. Echenique, the Ex. President of that Republic, now in Bolivia, is understood to have been concerted. Our correspondent furnishes a programme of the campaign.

The National Congress of Peru assembled at Lima Oct. 12, but at the latest moment of which we have information, was discussing contested seats. The Ecuador broil employs the press and the political circles. Business is represented dull, with a serious falling off in the exports of guano.

From Bolivia we have nothing of interest. A fresh conspiracy has just been suppressed by the Government.

In assuming the prosecution of the Santiago Railroad, the Government of Chili have displaced Mr. Evans, the former Engineer-in-chief, and an American, giving the place to Mr. William Lloyd, an Englishman, probably in order to conciliate the London money-lenders, among whom a special envoy is just now looking up a loan of $7,000,000. A great fire at Santiago had destroyed $180,000 worth of property, including the "Theatre of the Republic."

Advices from the Parana to Sept. 15, state that the Federal Minister of Foreign Relations had been sharply questioned in Congress, as to what demands he had made upon the French Government in regard to its reception of an envoy from Buenos Ayres. Declining to respond, the Secretary had been censured.

The screw steamship *Circassian*, from Galway on the 27th ult., *via* St. Johns, N. F., on Sunday evening, (from which point we received a telegraphic summary of her news,) arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool on the same day the *Circassian* left Galway.

The British brig *Elizabeth* arrived at this port yesterday from Turks Island, bringing advices from the Bahama Islands to the 23d ult. A heavy gale commenced on the 20th at the Grand Turk, which increased to a hurricane. Seven vessels which were lying in the roadstead were all wrecked, with the exception of the bark *Tejuca*, from St. Thomas in ballast, which put to sea. The Islands have not been visited by so destructive a gale, or one in which so many vessels have been lost, since the year 1821. A list of the lost vessels is published elsewhere in the Times of to-day.

We have advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 18th ult. Another encounter had taken place between the troops under Col. Miles and the Navajo Indians, in which the latter suffered a loss of ten killed and several wounded, besides losing eighty-five horses and sixty-five hundred sheep. Two of Col. Miles' men were missing after the battle, supposed to have been killed. The Mohave Indians are reported to have attacked an emigrant train at the crossing of the Colorado in September last, killing three men, two women and four children, and wounding sixteen others.

The annual report of the Quartermaster-General, which is now ready for the press, shows the expenditures of that branch of the War Department to have been $9,736,385. The largest amount of this—over four millions—has been appropriated for the Utah campaign, and the next largest for the Pacific Department.

Greensburg, Ky., was the scene of desperate mob violence on the 10th inst. A party from Campbellville broke into the jail and seized two prisoners and hung them. Another prisoner committed suicide to escape the fury of the mob. The prisoners were implicated in a murder committed about eighteen months ago.

The Peck-slip ferry-boat *Niagara*, yesterday forenoon, had her wheel-house and one entire side of the ladies' cabin destroyed, by coming in contact with the stern of the ship *Cultivator*, while entering the slip on the New-York side. The disaster was caused by the *Nebraska*, another boat of the same line, attempting to enter the slip at the same time, striking the *Niagara* and forcing her against the ship. One man, whose name is not known, was seriously, and it is feared fatally injured, by the ball from the top of the flag-staff falling upon his head, while he was sitting in his wagon, causing a compound fracture of the skull. He is supposed to belong to Hempstead. The police conveyed him to the hospital, in an unconscious state.

The investigation into the alleged election frauds in the Fourth District of the First Ward was commenced by Supervisor Kennedy at 11 A. M. yesterday. Two of the District Canvassers were examined by him, but the Hon. Mr. Sickles objected to the proceedings, and explained his reasons at length. The Board of County Canvassers finally directed the men to answer no more questions. The latter drew up a statement with regard to their return, which will be presented to the Board to-day.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered at Niblo's Theatre, yesterday afternoon, his splendid oration on Washington. The audience was immense and of the most *recherché* character. The oration was in behalf of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, whose patriotic undertaking was explained by Mr. Everett in a preface to his oration.

Samuel Strausbury *alias* John Allen was yesterday tried in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn for passing counterfeit money at various places, upon the Coney Island plank road in August last. He was convicted and sentenced to five years in the State Prison at Sing Sing. It is said his sentence was modified on account of his having put the Police on the track of the bogus coin manufacturers who have just been arrested. This will be his second term in State Prison.

James Rodgers, the murderer of Mr. Swanston, was executed yesterday in the yard of the City Prison. He was perfectly resigned to his fate. A very painful scene, and one which has rarely been witnessed, occurred upon the delivery of his remains to the custody of his relatives.

The Board of Canvassers for Kings County have nearly completed their labors. The official footings thus far show the total vote for Surrogate to be 22,565, of which Brainard received 8,197; Eagan, 7,223; Brown, 5,664; and Story, 1,481: Majority for Brainard over next highest, 974. They will probably complete the canvass so as to announce the entire result on Monday.

The Republican City Convention after a stormy session, last evening, nominated as candidate for Controller, R. T. Hawes, and Cornelius V. Anderson as candidate for Almshouse Inspector.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales at previous figures. Flour was less active, having been held higher. Wheat and Corn were lightly dealt in. Provisions, Groceries, and Naval stores were moderately inquired for. Freights were inactive.

The Riots at Quarantine.

Every man, woman and child who lives, eats or sleeps upon Staten Island indorses fully the burning of the Quarantine establishment. Mr. W. H. Anthon, who defended certain persons arraigned for taking part in that act, alleged this fact in vindication of his clients. We have no disposition to contest it, and even if we had, we could not do it. Its truth is beyond controversy, whatever we may think of its force. Among the dwellers on Staten Island there is an entire unanimity of sentiment on the subject. The bare fact of inhabiting that particular spot supersedes all the ordinary operations of the intellect, and suspends the natural deductions of logic and common sense. Take a man from any other part of the globe, and he will hesitate before indorsing the acts of a mob which sets fire at midnight to hospitals and dwellings, and turns over their inmates to the hospitality of the naked heavens. But if he happens to live upon Staten Island, his doubts are instantly solved,—his hesitation vanishes,—he decides, with a prompt and ferocious energy, that the act was among the highest legal, social and moral duties which devolve upon the citizens of a free and independent county.

This being so, nobody was, of course, surprised that Judge Metcalf, of the Richmond County Court, elected by Staten Island votes, identified with its people in all his interests, all his aims and all his hopes, should have discharged the confessed ringleaders of the Quarantine riot as having been guilty of no offence against the law, but as deserving well of their fellow-citizens and the commonwealth. We gave the points of his decision yesterday:—there is no occasion for giving anything more to-day. The legal argument may be very briefly stated. Quarantine was established on Staten Island by a law of the State in 1798,—and that law reserved, in express terms, to the people of the county all the "remedies against nuisances prescribed by common law." One of these remedies, according to a variety of decisions in our Courts, is this,—that whenever anything is declared to be a nuisance by competent authority, it may be abated by the voluntary and unregulated act of any citizen or citizens. The Quarantine establishment had been pronounced a nuisance, first by the presentment of the Grand Jury of Richmond County in 1848, and next by vote of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton in 1858. The mob which burned it had thus the authority of these two bodies, and were in the regular performance of a legal duty when they suppressed the nuisance in question. This, we believe, states the whole case fully and fairly for the people, the lawyers, the Courts and the mob of Richmond County. Upon this ground the legality of their action must stand or fall.

Now, we have no intention of entering upon any controversy concerning the law of the case. We are quite willing to leave that to the tribunals which have cognizance of it,—premising merely that Judge Metcalf's decision is of not the slightest consequence in the determination of that point,—that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, and thence to the Court of Appeals,—and that it is only when it shall then arrive at the door of an unprejudiced and dispassionate Court, that we can hope for any authoritative decision upon the point in question. We shall then know, by authority, whether the State is powerless against a town meeting,—whether the people of a village can at will, by calling themselves a Board of Health, nullify the law, burn the buildings, and defy the authority of the State Government,—and whether we all hold our property, inhabit our dwellings, and sleep in our beds by sufferance of the mob whose convenience or comfort may, in their judgment, be infringed by our proximity. All this we shall learn in due time, and in due course of legal process. We are quite willing to await the decision. For the present, we are equally willing to assume the worst; and to make a clean breast of it, indeed we are constrained to confess our apprehension that, in the sophistries of the law, the mob of Castleton may find legal warrant for their acts. We cannot forget that Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, has recently decided that the keeping of liquor for sale makes it a nuisance under the statute law;—that by common law any nuisance may be abated by anybody, and that liquor kept for sale may, therefore, be destroyed by a mob, without offence against the law. Upon the principles of this decision, the hospital-burners of Staten Island may be acquitted.

It is to us and the public a matter of secondary importance whether they are or not. Those buildings have been burned,—the State has been ejected,—the mischief has been done and cannot be repaired. But the people of the whole State are interested in knowing, first, whether this mode of proceeding is legal,—and second, if it is, whether it is always to be so, or not. It seems to us neither quite wise nor safe thus to clothe the mob with the attributes of legal authority. We can easily conceive that the people of the Sixth Ward might, in their corporate capacity as a Board of Health, or as conservators of the rights, comfort and convenience of themselves, resolve that the City Prison, situated within their limits, is a nuisance, and proceed forthwith to demolish it. Our neighbors of the *Tribune* and the *Herald*, if those establishments should at some distant day fall into the hands of evil-minded persons, might procure a similar decree against the Times Building—which stands as a sort of Quarantine against moral and social pestilence,—and lead on the mob to its demolition. The principle, indeed, seems to us to strike at the root of all security and to elevate the temporary passions of a mob to the seats of settled law and unimpassioned justice.

We can understand that a nuisance should be abated, promptly and effectually. But why should not the law commit the execution of its decrees to its own instruments? Why should it pronounce judgment, and leave its execution to the mob, in this case more than in any other? Why, if this rule is to prevail, should it not convict the murderer and leave the mob to hang him? If nuisances are to be abated, it seems to us essential that it should be done in due form, by recognized authority, and with the calmness and deliberation which constitute the entire impressiveness of legal acts. To go through the formality of deliberation, and then commit to the unregulated passion and frenzy of a mob the execution of the judgment reached, seems the merest mockery of justice, and the baldest caricature of legal forms. If the Castleton Board of Health had authority to pronounce the Quarantine establishment a nuisance, and to decree its abatement, it should have been required to place that decree in the hands of recognized officers of the law, and to commit to them its enforcement. But to call in a mob at midnight as its executive—to commit its judgment to the action of a frenzied horde, armed with torches, and assuming the false guise of a fire company—was a degradation to which no legal tribunal, in a free country, should have been willing to stoop. It looks too much like arson to be reputable. It leaves the line of distinction between crime and law altogether too faint and shadowy for purposes of public credit, as well as of public justice. And if this is the law as it now stands, we trust the Legislature will lose no time in amending it. If this is the common law, we trust it will be speedily superseded by a statute of the State, for such cases, duly and speedily made and provided.

The Execution of Rodgers.

That a wretched life, blighted in its prime by all evil influences, should yesterday have been brought to a sudden ending in the heart of this great City, by the stern hand of the law; that a youth, a very boy, indeed, for whom the world had cared after its wonted fashion, and who had cared for himself as youth and ignorance may, should yesterday have been done to death among us upon that hideous tree on which our fallible human justice must still be content to inscribe the supreme sanction of its sad decrees, is a thing miserable indeed and melancholy, yet little likely to move the thoughtless to much thought, or make the reckless pause long upon their headlong way. It is to the thoughtful and the prudent, to the wise leaders and teachers of the people, that the lesson of that ghastly show must be read. Unless it teaches them, our Christian civilization might well have spared us the pain of witnessing the shameful, sorrowful sight. To appreciate the reality of any danger in the path of self-indulgence, men must have traveled long enough in that path to wear out something of the vehemence of their passions. For the headstrong, ignorant boy of twenty the world's experience is as if it were not—and in the memory of that great class to which the miserable young murderer of Swanston belonged, the thought of his fate will linger but a little longer, and upon their hearts it will write itself but a trifle more deeply than the story of the rain of fire which smote the Cities of the Plain thousands of years ago.

It is well that the work of the law has been done. In such a City as ours, so far surrendered over to the powers of self-will, self-interest and vulgar license, it is doubly well that the thing which has been ordained should have been enforced, and that the lawless of every age and condition should have seen some touch at least of Median firmness in the servants of the State. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deluded into the notion that we have done with the teachings of this pitiable case when we have bidden the premature ruffianism of our by-ways and back slums gaze upon the gallows of James Rodgers, and tremble for themselves. The murder of Mr. Swanston is but one of a hundred recent instances of warning which we can by no means afford to overlook—that in the system of our dealings with the youth of this country, there are mischiefs lurking which the gallows and the prison can never cure. Our public schools are the easy boast of our orators and the rational pride of our people. The diffusion of the means of education among all classes of the community—the multiplication among us of the conveniences for the acquisition of knowledge—occupy, and rightly occupy, a prominent place in the catalogue of our claims upon the admiring imitation of mankind. But no man can move freely among our people without feeling that many even of those to whom society looks up for guidance and control are rapidly drifting into the fatal mistake of confounding these means of education with education itself, these conveniences for the acquisition of knowledge with guarantees for the development of character. Our trust for the future is reposed in quite too absolute a way upon the provisions we have made for arming the intellects of our children.

The school-room in too many cases usurps the sceptre of the home, and the instructions of the teacher are continually left to do the work which can only be done by the discipline of the parent. In the habits of our people, in the occupations and tendencies of American life, there may be found a hundred reasons, perhaps, for this state of things, but hardly one excuse—certainly nothing to ward off its irresistable issues from the family and the State. Men immersed in business, struggling from morning till night in the thick of the competitive battle of existence, may naturally enough be led to hope that the teachers to whom their children must be confided, can do all which their own career leaves themselves neither the time nor the spirits to attempt. But that wholesome reverence of just authority, which lies at the foundation of all excellence and all strength in character, cannot be acquired like the arts of reading and writing, like arithmetic and spelling. What was the crime for which James Rodgers yesterday suffered but the natural fruit and consummation of that reckless self-will which, in the absence of just restraint, springs up as surely in the heart of the most accomplished as of the most ignorant of mankind, and burns as fiercely in the wantonness of the rich as in the excesses of the poor? Not a century ago the young bloods of England, left to riot in the indulgence of their own fancies and passions, haunted the streets of London with nightly outrages and insolence, as flagrant as that for which this boy was hung. Like him and his companions, the Mohocles of that time were the terror of the street, shrinking from no audacity of violence, and ending often in murder the revel which they began in ribaldry and drink.

Yet these Mohocles were the fine gentlemen of their day, they were the graduates of the English universities, the heirs of great names and titles—as much the favored as Rodgers and his companions are the frowned upon of the earth. Nor need we go back to the *Spectator* and the *Tatler* for the proof that neither station nor education can assure that self-control without which no virtue is possible in men or nations. In the tragedy which but a fortnight since thrilled this metropolis with horror—in the atrocious crime of which our sister city at the West has just been the theatre—the same lesson is read to us in characters as plain as they are terrible. A boy who, like the miserable Gouldy, for sheer rage and in a fury of selfish passion, falls upon and slays his whole family, confounding, like the maddened Ajax of the Greek imagination, those who could not possibly have angered him with the objects of his special hate, must have lived his life through in absolute slavery to his own instincts and impulses. A young man of station, esteemed respectable, who, like the brutal murderer of a few days since in Cincinnati, can assail a feeble woman with the inextinguishable savageness of a Malay or a Sepoy, cannot suddenly have been seized with so hideous a madness. Deeds like these are the consummation of years of license, the refined fruit of that ungoverned selfishness which in its earlier stages mocks so well the traits of manly independence;—and the people among whom such deeds are possible should bestir themselves, to see there be not in their polity or in their economy—in their scheme of public administration, or in their customs of private life—something terribly wrong which cries in no uncertain tones for remedy.

For the temper of which these crimes are the extreme and exceptional expression must always, and in its least extravagant manifestations, shake the stability of any social order. Most of all then must it be fatal to a State which, like our own, exists but by the breath of the popular reverence for law. And the dread spectacle which has moved us to these remarks will not have been exhibited in vain if it serves to make us feel, though but for a season—what we are constantly tempted to forget—that the safety of all we most value in private and in public life, rests at last, not on the excellence our systems, whether of education, of government, or of justice, but on the fidelity of individual men in the discharge of their least obtrusive and most domestic duties.

John Bright at Birmingham.

For the first time since his election to the House of Commons from Birmingham, Mr. Bright has met his constituents, and paid the score of the canvass. Two speeches of length, utterly wearisome if uttered by any less agreeable speaker, were listened to in the course of the same week by patient and approving thousands, who, doubtless, departed grateful to the men of Manchester, who, in flinging such a representative away, gave him to their rival city. The first of these remarkable efforts was delivered to what would here be called a mass meeting, and exhausted the merits of the Reform bill, not without serious assaults upon the Derby Administration, and not without conclusive evidences of Mr. Bright's cordial sympathy with the institutions of the United States. The second, which was brought out two days after at a public dinner in his honor, was a clear-headed, passionate, and, from his point of view at least, unanswerable arraignment of the entire foreign policy of the nation, from the close of the French to the close of the Russian war; a demonstration of the prescriptive sacrifices which that policy has imposed upon the poorer classes for the advantage of the wealthier; a conviction of the Whigs as deserters from the pacific principles which, until the Reform bill, were the cardinal doctrines of the party, and in a general way vindicating that scheme of national non-resistance, the advocacy of which during the Russian war cost him his seat for Manchester. Indeed no line of discussion could have been more appropriate. It defined the terms of his connection with his new constituency so clearly, so precluded all reproaches of false pretence or deception, if on the eve of some inevitable war, he should, *more suo*, defy and strive to withstand the popular *entêtement*, that we are to regard it as the provident adjustment of a future quarrel, which else might burst as abruptly and end as cruelly as the Manchester explosion.

It is not to be denied that in this masterly vindication of his own set of ideas, Mr. Bright has spoken many incontrovertible truths, and not overstated the home mischiefs of a chronically vicious foreign policy. But his aim is always point blank. He makes no allowance for resistance, gravity, or wind. He hits very often wide of the mark in extreme eagerness to proceed directly to it. An excessively acute logical faculty is very often a serious misfortune. The possessor generalizes prematurely, and upon too narrow or an erroneous observation of facts, and starting away upon a wrong course, ends in a result strictly reconcilable with the ten categories, answering perfectly to the test of a syllogism, and yet as radically wrong as the most elaborate web of sophistry. Mr. Bright makes no such utter *fiasco*. But he assumes, what error only can grant, that all of the many tedious quarrels in which England has played a part, might have been avoided by the arts of the sagacious pacificator; and that there is no moral set-off to the black account of homicide, and the insoluble account of misspent money, wrung from struggling industry, which figures on the ledger of the British Foreign Office. There are truths *in posse* which may be reduced to fact. Many of Mr. Bright's truths must wait until the millenium before they attain that dignity—a millenium of beings, guided by that calm, pure reason which civilization predicates of the Deity, freed from human pride, passion, or weak liability to error; freed, in truth, from many of the peculiarities which mark the character of Mr. Bright himself, as he appears in this eloquent, impassioned, but one-sided exposition of the national policy of England. With due preparation, however, the reader cannot fail to be instructed by this great effort, and we accordingly reproduced it at length in our issue of yesterday.

The General Admiral.—The Russian frigate *General Admiral*, built by Wm. H. Webb for the Russian Government, was taken upon the Balance Dock yesterday noon for the purpose of being coppered. She will remain there several days, during which the curious will have an opportunity of inspecting her.

EXECUTION OF JAMES RODGERS.

James Rodgers, the youth who killed Mr. John Swanston on the night of the 17th of October, 1857, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was executed, yesterday morning, in the yard of the City Prison,

The circumstances of the murder, it may be remembered, were these: Mr. Swanston, a reputable, industrious man, by profession an engineer, was returning from market, accompanied by his wife, and was met at the aforesaid spot by three youths, rowdies in appearance, who were having a little altercation among themselves. One of these youths, while disputing with his companions, reeled against Mrs. Swanston. Her husband, rather angrily, told him not to repeat such conduct, when the young man demanded, in an insolent manner, the reason of his interference, and after a word or two of expostulation from Mr. Swanston, plunged a knife, which, as appeared from the evidence elicited on the trial, he had opened in his hand, into the body of that gentlemen, causing almost instant death. The three youths immediately ran down Twenty-second-street, towards Ninth-avenue, and Mr. Swanston's body, in the presence of his horror-stricken wife, was raised, and conveyed to the residence they had so lately quitted. The Police Captain of the Sixteenth Ward was speedily notified of the murder, and immediately placed officers on the track of the fugitives. Before sundown on the following day, they were in possession of sufficient facts to inculpate Rodgers as the murderer, but he had already fled from the City, and secreted himself at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, where his married sister was residing. At that place he was captured, but not until he had left his sister's house, and tried to hide himself in the adjacent woods. He was taken to this City by officer Lefferts, and was brought to trial in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Russell, on the 15th of November. The verdict was Guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January.

During the trial, and the subsequent terrible sentence, Rodgers exhibited none of the traits of a ruffian, but astonished all spectators by the gentleness and almost girlishness of his demeanor. When called to the bar to hear the doom of the law that was to terminate his life upon the gallows, in reply to the usual question what he had to say "why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him," he only said, that if he had committed the deed, he knew nothing about it. And probably he spoke the truth. For the evidence at the trial showed conclusively, that he was, at the time the deed was perpetrated, under the influence of liquor, and that he had imbibed that liquor at the fearful corner groggeries of his neighborhood, where the most maddening poison is sold.

Having been sentenced, his counsel, in the usual manner, took the customary steps to give him another opportunity to commit a similar crime. By application to the Supreme Court, a stay of proceedings was obtained, but the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. John Sedgwick, took the case at once to the Court of Appeals, where the verdict of the Jury in the Court of Sessions was sustained, and no hope was left for Rodgers, save in the clemency of Governor King. Week by week, almost day by day, the Governor has been importuned to interpose the pardoning power of the Executive, but he has steadily declined to do so. His reasons were abundant. For a long time there has been growing up in this City a system of youthful rowdyism, which has constantly kept the lives of citizens in jeopardy. Mere boys were abroad in the streets armed with weapons, which they freely brandished, and not unfrequently attempted to use. There could be no doubt that Rodgers had wantonly killed an unoffending man. A reprieve in such an instance would be a mistaken leniency, and Rodgers was not reprieved.

These proceedings before the Courts, and the subsequent application to the Governor, occupied many months, and it was not till Rodgers had been nearly one year confined in the Tombs that he was finally sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of the present month, (yesterday.) From the time that his fate was announced to him, he appears to have calmly resigned himself to it. Attended by the clergy of his Church—he was a Roman Catholic—and by Sisters of Mercy, who with a fidelity, fond and truthful as that due to the closest tie of relationship, daily assisted his spiritual needs, and saw also that his temporal wants were well cared for, he devoted himself, in an almost unexampled manner, to a preparation for death. Latterly he excluded all visitors; even his relatives, until a few days past. By way of penance, he has lived on bread and water, and slept on the cold stone floor of his cell. An anchorite could not have fared worse on principle. To all questions pertaining to his guilt he had, from his first arrest, but one answer, and he persisted in it to the last, that if he stabbed Mr. Swanston, he did not know what he was doing, and had no intention of killing anybody. He owned, however, that he was drunk at the time, and had been led away by bad companions.

On Thursday afternoon he took final leave of his aged mother. The scene may be imagined, and needs no description. He spent the night in walking the corridor, sitting by the stove, and retiring occasionally into his cell to pray, attended by Father Duranke, of the Sixteenth-street Church, who passed the night with him. He was then in the charge of Deputy-keeper Finlay. About 3 o'clock he lay down upon the floor of his cell, and soon fell asleep. The keeper awoke him at 6 o'clock, when he renewed his devotions, and at 8 o'clock was taken to a little room in the Female Department of the Prison, which had been converted into a Chapel. Here mass was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Neligan, of St. Joseph's Seminary, Fordham, assisted by Father Duranke. The father, two sisters, two brothers, and a brother-in-law of Rodgers were present. After the ceremony he took leave of them. The scene, by those who witnessed it, is said to have been most heart-rending. On returning to his cell he declined any refreshment. The reverend Fathers Curran, of St. Andrew's Church, and Sanguinetti, of the French Catholic Church, in Canal-street, now joined him, and, with the clergy before named, assisted him in his devotions, all other persons being, at his special request, prohibited from entering his cell.

At 10 o'clock, a third sister—the same to whom he repaired at Woodbridge, N. J., the day after the commission of the murder—arrived at the prison. She did not see him, as he refused to be disturbed. The matron of the prison, Mrs. Foster, conducted her to her room. At a later hour, the mother of the wretched youth arrived. Overcome by her terrible grief, she was unable to walk, and was borne to the same apartment by two Policemen.

Early as 10 o'clock, about eighty persons who had been furnished with tickets of admission by the Sheriff, were awaiting the time of execution within the walls. Without, a large crowd, some eight or nine hundred, had collected. In Leonard-street, there are three houses, from the roofs of which a tolerable view of the yard of the prison can be commanded, and these roofs were thronged with people, who, it was understood, had paid sums ranging from 10 to 50 cents each, for the privilege of seeing what they could see. The hour of execution was fixed by Sheriff Willet at 11½ o'clock, and at that time there were about 100 spectators within the prison. Among them were Judge Hilton, of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice Connolly, and sundry respectable, but private persons. At the time appointed the Deputy Sheriff, deputed for the office, entered the cell of the condemned and pinioned him. Rodgers said he was glad that the hour had arrived, and assisted, as far as possible, in the preparation for his death. The procession was formed, the Sheriff and his deputy leading the way. Rodgers followed, with a firm step, between two of his reverend advisers, Father Curran and Sanguinetti attending. The doctors followed, four in number, Dr. Covil, the resident physician of the City Prison; Dr. Quackenbush, Dr. Woodward and Dr. Barry. Rodgers held a crucifix in his hand, and on the bosom of his shirt a small cross of plaited grass, given him by Father Sanguinetti, was fastened. He showed no trepidation. Even when he joined in the responses of the service for the dying, when the priests knelt, and he attempted to kneel and was unable to do so because the rope around his neck restrained him, he did not flinch for one instant. He looked sickly, the consequence of thirteen months' confinement in a narrow cell, but otherwise he might have been supposed a spectator rather than the chief actor in the scene.

At twenty-two minutes before twelve o'clock the rope was cut. For nearly a minute he swung around, and vibrated to and fro, from the force of the ascent and the corresponding force of the fall. Then he commenced to struggle, and for eight minutes his quiverings were fearful. He so far loosened his right arm from the rope that pinioned him, that he was able to thrust his hand within his shirt-bosom, where he tore at his heart, as if there was the seat of all his pain. He had probably no consciousness—the doctors said the action was merely muscular and involuntary, but it was sickening to behold. After eight minutes his pulse ceased to beat. After hanging forty minutes, he was lowered, and deposited in a plain stained coffin. His brother and a male relative—his brother-in-law, as was understood—entered the yard while he was suspended, and received his remains. And then a terrible scene occurred.

His mother, sisters and brothers were in the prison, awaiting the custody of his remains. On the coffin containing the body being brought into the outer yard, they threw themselves upon it, and the spectacle that followed was too harrowing for description. The face of the deceased, which was horribly contorted, was exposed, but they bent over it, kissing the swollen lips, from which the tongue protruded, til finally one after the other fainted, and the oldest *habitués* of the Tombs had to retire, unable to bear the scene. Eventually the corpse [illegible] the residence of the [illegible] ended.

—In common with [illegible] day, that the widow of the [illegible] had applied for a permit [illegible] this statement has been denied, [illegible] say that it was made upon the [illegible] of a Deputy Sheriff, and also of a [illegible] connected with the Sheriff's office. [illegible] happy to learn that it is untrue,—but it [illegible] made, and still stands, on competent authority.

Application from a Commutation of Sentence.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 12.

Two gentlemen holding prominent political positions in the State arrived in town last night from New-York, and early this morning made an earnest but ineffectual appeal to Governor King for a commutation of the sentence against the boy-murderer Rodgers.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General—The Position of the British Government relative to Nicaragua—The Governorship of Kansas—The Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Quartermaster-General's annual report is now ready for the press. The expenditures in this branch of the War Department for the past year have amounted to $9,736,385, and of this amount a little over $4,000,000 have been swallowed up in Utah. The Pacific Department is the second district in point of disbursements. During the past fiscal year there were but seven Military Departments, viz.: Eastern, Florida, Western, Texas, New-Mexico, Utah and Pacific. The Department of Florida has lately been merged into the Department of the East, and three new Departments created, viz.: Platte, California and Oregon, the latter two being created out of the Department of the Pacific.

The position assumed by the British Government relative to Nicaragua and American fillibusters has created the liveliest interest here. The resistance threatened by the British forces in the Nicaragua waters is not the worst feature of the case. Mr. White has been assured that his boats could not navigate the San Juan if under the protection of General Walker. Should they carry the fillibuster flag I am assured the boats will be seized and burnt by the British authorities. Walker regards all this as mere bluster to frighten him from his fixed purposes, and so pronounces it. Yet he laughs at it and his movements will not be varied in the slightest by all the threats the English Legation here can hurl against him. I am satisfied these are not empty threats. Nor are they so regarded by our Government. No little excitement exists in the State Department in relation thereto. Mr. White has been required to make declaration that he is "not in the fillibuster interest, nor will he countenance any violation of our neutrality laws." General Walker says the same thing. He denies any intention to violate the neutrality laws of the country, and declares his purpose to go to Nicaragua as a peaceable "emigrant." Thus we still find White and Walker in the same boat. A few days may develop something of importance.

Commander J. C. de Figaniere e Morao, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal, has been here for several days, and in constant attendance upon the State Department and the President.

Señor Don Jose Francisco de Paulo Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Brazil, sells out his princely establishment on the 17th inst. at auction. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Nov. 12.

The decision on the question presented by the Collector of the Port of Mobile, regarding the granting of a clearance to a Nicaragua emigrant vessel will probably turn on the truth or falsity of the report that the passengers have obtained passports from Yrisarri.

The President has tendered the appointment of the Governorship of Kansas to Ex-Governor Medary, of Ohio.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday last was nearly $7,000,000. The receipts of the week preceding were $578,000. The amount in drafts paid was $925,000, and the amount of the drafts issued $1,127,000—a reduction of $556,000. The amount on deposit in New-York is $5,200,000.

Interesting from New-Mexico.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL BATTLE WITH THE NAVAJO INDIANS—ATTACK ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN BY THE MOHAVES, &C.

St. Louis, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 18th ult., reached Independence on the 8th inst. The mail was somewhat delayed in consequence of bad roads and high water in the rivers.

Donna Maria Narcissa Gallejos, was murdered at Los Vejos, Oct. 1.

Col. Miles had had another encounter with the Navajo Indians. Ten of them were killed and several wounded, while eighty-five horses and sixty-five hundred sheep were captured. Two of the Colonel's men, Wm. Nugent and Maurice Paulman, were afterwards found to be missing, and it was supposed they were killed. Sergeant John Thompson was wounded.

Kit Carson had passed through Santa Fé with a band of Utah Indians. The latter were on their way to fight the Navagos, with whom they were at war.

A letter to Lieut. Wilkins, dated September 22d, says that the Mohane Indians had attacked an emigrant train while crossing the Colorado, killing three men, two women and four children, and wounding sixteen others. The remainder of the emigrants then retreated, and sent to Albuquerque for supplies, which were furnished to them by Major Backus.

The mail for Stockton, California, had left Independence.

Kansas News—Favorable Reports from the Gold Mines, &c.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Nov. 9,
Per U. S. Express to Booneville, Nov. 12.

Favorable accounts continue to arrive from the gold regions. Seven men, of a Georgia Company, took out $500 in five days. Upwards of 600 wagons bound to the mines, were met last week between Fort Kearney and the crossing of the Platte.

Arrivals from Utah report six inches of snow on the Sweet Water, and ice an inch thick. Twelve hundred Indian lodges were erected in the vicinity. On the military road between this point and Fort Laramie, the Indians are peaceable.

Douglas Mass Meeting at New-Haven.

New-Haven, Conn., Friday, Nov. 12.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Douglas Democrats was held in this city this evening. Judge Croswell presided, assisted by twelve Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries.

J. A. McMasters, editor of the New-York *Freeman's Journal*, made a strong and able speech in support of the position of Judge Douglas, congratulating the Democracy of the country upon his noble triumph. He commented very severely upon the conduct of the National Administration.

Resolutions, embodying the above sentiment, were unanimously adopted, after which James Gallagher, a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, made an eloquent speech in support of the resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned with nine cheers for Stephen A. Douglas.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

Louisville, Friday, Nov. 12.

A mob of desperate men, from Campbellville, broke into the jail at Greensburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., and seized and hung two prisoners, Thompson and Despau. These men belonged to the party who murdered Henry Simpson some 18 months ago. Another one of the murderers, Elias Stagg, committed suicide in prison, to escape the action of the lynchers. A fourth prisoner, Hunter, confessed the murder of Simpson, and implicated six others in the affair. The mob are after these latter.

Heavy Robbery.

Toledo, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Wabash and Western Railroad safe, at Fort Wayne, was opened with false keys last night, and $20,000 stolen. $5,000 of the amount was in new bills on the Frontier Bank of Illinois, and the balance was on other banks in Illinois and Wisconsin. There is no clue to the robbers yet.

Frost and Ice in Charleston.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 11.

There was frost and ice here yesterday. Strangers and others may now come with safety.

The Ship Petrel Waterlogged.

Halifax, Friday, Nov. 12.

The ship *Petrel*, from Quebec for Androssan, was capsized and waterlogged Oct. 19, in lat 45°, long. 52°. The Captain and twelve men were rescued with difficulty, after being six days on the wreck, and brought to Pictou by the bark *Mayor Norton*.

THE COURT CIRCLE.

An Evening with the Governing Classes—Benefit of John Morrissey, Esq., the Champion of America.

Yesterday was quite a gala day for the various circles of New-York society. The ladies and other respectabilities of the City gathered in great numbers in the afternoon to listen to Mr. EVERETT's oration on WASHINGTON, and the more fashionable classes very nearly filled the opera house in the evening to hear the music of the distinguished *prima donna* who is carrying everything by storm. But the *élite* of the real aristocracy of our City,—the select spirits of the classes who regulate our primary meetings, elect delegates to political Conventions, and thus designate our rulers and make our laws,—mustered in full force at Hoym's Theatre to witness a ceremonial of more significance than the erection of any monument, and to delight themselves with the specimens of an art more in harmony with their tastes than oratory or music of the highest style. It was the benefit night of the Champion of America. That distinguished victor in the late prize engagement—fought on Canadian soil and between two Irishmen,—which settled the rank of America in the art of defending one's self and assailing others, was to receive the Stakes and the incense of his admirers. The ceremony was made the occasion of a benefit to Mr. MORRISSEY. Public notice was given that exhibitions of sparring between some of the most eminent professors of the art would diversify the proceedings of the evening, and that tickets of admission could be obtained at *one dollar* each. A card was courteously sent to this office addressed "To the Fighting Editor;" but as we are unfortunately without such an appendage, except for domestic use,—discarding the standing army and falling back upon the militia system, under which every *attaché* is a soldier when occasion calls,—we were obliged to make the best shift we could, and accordingly dispatched to the scene the reporter most likely to keep out of harm's way in case any miscellaneous fighting should occur. We are happy to say that he returned in safety and brought the cheering assurance that nothing could be less belligerent or more harmonious than the entertainment of the evening.

Some of our readers may associate with prize-fighting, or exhibitions of the science thereof, ideas of sawdust and dirt, and suppose that nobody with good clothes is ever present on such occasions. We must beg leave to correct so erroneous an impression. The performance last night was upon the stage of a very neat and roomy theatre,—with footlights and a *very* brass band,—in front of a splendid scene in which mountains and cataracts and clouds vied with each other to ravish the heart of the beholder, and a painted footpath led to a painted bower upon the painted side of a painted mountain. The attendance was very numerous and somewhat miscellaneous, but, on the whole, quite as respectable as any average political assembly, and a good deal more *distingué* than any primary meeting of any party (except the Whig Party as at present constituted) in any Ward of our City. The parquet, which would seat about 200 persons, was in the main occupied by gentlemen of Irish birth, who had come from the markets and mechanical labors of the day, for an evening of rational and relaxing recreation. The dress circle was densely filled with just such persons as you may meet daily in Broadway, or any other crowded street, with a liberal sprinkling of Federal and State Government officers, members of the Common Council, magistrates aad others who bear the honors, as well as perform the duties which pertain to the services of the Commonwealth. The private boxes were mainly monopolized by the magnates of Wall-street,—the Bulls and Bears of the Stock Exchange, who seek in these serene and soothing amusements relief from the harsh and exhausting conflicts of their daily pursuits. Devoting the day to business, it is not strange that they should thus consecrate their evenings to the amenities and rational pleasures of congenial arts. They were present in large numbers and lent dignity and impressiveness to the enchanting scene. Upon the stage were gathered, at the outset, fifteen or twenty professional sporting men, as they delight to be called,—jaunty persons with shiny hats drawn defiantly over the eyes, with very large gold watch-chains, a gait compounded of a loose swagger and a lordly strut, and a general air which tells their calling as distinctly as if it were written upon the spotless and jeweled bosoms of their shirts. As the evening progressed, more persons pressed upon the stage, until finally there were gathered in a circle there not less than fifty or sixty of the *crême de la crême* of the sporting world,—the elect spirits of the prize ring and the gambling hell. The theatre was packed from the floor to the ceiling. Every available standing place was occupied, and hundreds went away who could not obtain admission. Many gray heads diversified the general appearance of the scene, and a very large per centage of the audience was made up of boys, about as old as JAMES RODGERS was yesterday morning when he died.

The doors were opened at 7 o'clock, and half the audience sat patiently for an hour waiting for the performance to begin. The band played several airs to while away the time, and at 8 precisely the bell struck, the curtain rose and the entertainment of the evening commenced. We do not propose to "report" it in the technical sense of that term, for we flatter ourselves that no very considerable number of our habitual readers would desire that service at our hands. Not being familiar, moreover, with the technology of the science, and having had no personal acquaintance with the distinguished Artists who lent the attraction of their presence and their skill to the occasion, we might sacrifice accuracy to ambition, if we were to venture upon the undertaking. We can only state the proceedings, therefore, in general terms,—and if the amateurs and professors of the art find our account lacking in fullness and precision, they will be at no loss where to go to supply the deficiency. Six couples of Artists came upon the stage in succession and at intervals, filled with music, of five minutes each,—wearing trousers and the effigies of a shirt,—and having upon their hands stuffed boxing-gloves, half as large as their heads, in place of the delicate white kids, usually preferred by performers in other walks of art. We were informed, in a feeble and uncertain voice, by the master of ceremonies, who, in his shirt sleeves, ushered each successive couple to the foot-lights, what were their names;—they have mostly escaped us; but as we learn from the advertisement that "Aaron Jones; Kelly, the Australian Champion; Sheppard, his late trainer; Barney Aaron, Scotty, Johnny Roche, Con Fitzgerald, Harry Gribben, Phil Clare, Kerrigan, and many others equally well known as the most accomplished professors of the Art," had volunteered their services, we presume they were the gentlemen concerned. Each couple, after shaking gloves, sparred for about five minutes, resting to catch breath once or twice, and then withdrawing with the usual stage bow of public favorites. We presume there was a good deal of skill and science shown. Some pretty hard blows were exchanged, and some still harder were warded off or dodged. The "artists" all kept their temper very well, and the assembly screamed with delight at every good hit and telling blow. Some of the performers were very unequally matched, and once or twice the lightest of the two was fairly knocked down by the superior weight of his opponent. KELLY, who had the honor of training Mr. MORRISSEY for the fight, was a favorite, and won tremendous applause by his sparring with CON FITZGERALD, who appeared to keep him very busy, and was not an unequal match. But the crack performer of the evening—of the lesser lights—was a gentleman whose name was not on the bills, but who was announced, and seemed to be very generally known, to the company, as JOHNNY EARL. Neither his dress nor his undress (for he appeared in both) could be considered elegant, and his sparring appeared to be rather more vigorous than scientific. He sells fish, we were given to understand, in some part of the city, and has gifts for singing and dancing which make him quite the Admirable Crichton of a large circle of admiring friends. After he had once or twice delighted the company with his sparring skill, during one of the intervals between the acts, he burst upon the stage in a dancing frenzy, as if he had been stung by a veritable tarantula, and gave the shouting and applauding house sundry vigorous and fascinating specimens of his skill in the art which ELLSLER was said to have made "divine." There were blemishes in his performance, doubtless,—but it attained his object:—it transported the assembly, especially the Irish portion of it, who are quite accustomed to that sensation,—and won for himself a tempest of applause beside which the cheers for EVERETT or PICCOLOMINI were but the faint breathings of the Autumnal breeze.

Mr. EARL retired. There was a pause of doubt,—then a hush of expectation, and finally a storm and hurricane of plaudits as MORRISSEY, the hero of the Evening and the Champion of America, was ushered upon the stage. He folded his arms and his boxing-gloves submissively,—he cast his eyes meekly and benignantly around, and then bowed his thanks to his "admiring friends." A neatly-dressed gentleman, with a round, smiling face, dark whiskers, no mustache, and a frock coat, stepped forward and said that in the absence of the Stakeholder, the pleasing duty devolved upon him of handing to Mr. MORRISSEY the stakes which he had won in the recent fight for the Championship of America. Thereupon he gave Mr. MORRISSEY a small yellow envelope, which was supposed to contain a check for $5,000,—but as Mr. M. did not take it up tenderly, nor handle it with care,—but on the contrary, tossed it to the nearest bystander, it seemed to us quite unlikely to contain any such document. The neatly dressed gentleman—whom we understood to be the Editor of a sporting paper called the *Clipper*—then stepped forward again to perform another "pleasing duty." Holding a little, open jewel case in his right hand, he said that a small circle of Mr. MORRISSEY's personal friends, who knew and esteemed him as a man quite as highly as they admired his professional qualities, had been greatly delighted with his promise to leave the prize ring forever, and hoped he would keep it. They had accordingly procured this token of their personal regard—a breast-pin made of an emerald, surrounded with diamonds—which he had been requested to present to Mr. MORRISSEY on their behalf. This token Mr. MORRISSEY took and did *not* toss it carelessly to the nearest by-stander. Then Mr. MORRISSEY advanced to the foot-lights, crossed his arms and his gloves meekly, as before, and when the tempest of applause was stilled, opened his mouth and said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you very much for this large attendance. I said, before my fight with Mr. HEENAN, that it should be the last prize-fight I would ever engage in, win or lose—and I shall keep my word. If I ever had any animosity against Mr. HEENAN, it ended with the fight. I have nothing against him or any of his friends. I would much rather be on good terms with the whole of them.

Mr. MORRISSEY ended this little oration amid loud applause, which he acknowledged with a bow, and then proceeded to give a little touch of his quality by a small boxing engagement with Mr. OTTIGNON, who stood upon the stage armed and equipped—that is to say, stripped and gloved—waiting for his approach. MORRISSEY is a well-built man—not large and powerful as has been represented, but muscular, active, with a bulletty head, short hair, sprouting beard and a not unpleasant face. His opponent, the well-known teacher of gymnastics, towered like Atlas or Teneriffe by the side, or rather *vis-à-vis*, of MORRISSEY. He is as tall as BUCHANAN, as portly as CASS, and ten times as active and vigilant as the whole Cabinet put together. At it they went. It was a good match. Both men were capital boxers—neither got, or gave, any very hard hits; MORRISSEY took one or two upon the face—OTTIGNON fell back from several which would have been heavy if they had taken effect—and even our reporter, phlegmatic and virtuous as he had supposed himself to be, felt himself in some danger of becoming slightly enthusiastic at such a neat display of activity, vigilance and skill.

At that moment the artists stopped—then walked off—the applause arose—the curtain fell—and our reporter came away.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION ON WASHINGTON.—In Niblo's Theatre, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his celebrated oration on "The Character of WASHINGTON." This was done, first, because of the warmly expressed wish of the Local Committee of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Fund Association, and, secondly, because it came within the scope of the chivalric and patriotic mission to which Mr. EVERETT has, for the last two years, devoted himself—that of saving the home and tomb of WASHINGTON from decay and desecration, and making it the property of the nation, which mainly to him owes its independence and greatness. This is the third time that Mr. EVERETT has delivered the same oration in this City. Its popularity has not been diminished by the repetition. The assemblage yesterday, was one of the largest and most brilliant ever seen within the walls of Niblo's. Wealth, intellect and beauty were there, to do honor to the orator and show their sympathy with his theme. The orchestra seats, the parquette, the first tier, the second tier, the third tier even, were crowded with applauding listeners. Among the gentlemen seated in the proscenium behind the speaker, were the Hon. Luther Bradish, Mr. Peter Cooper, the Hon. Judge Betts, the Hon. Judge Roosevelt, the Hon. Judges Bosworth and Woodruff, the Hon. Judge Sunderland, the Hon. Judge Hilton, Dr. J. W. Francis, Dr. Valentine Mott, General Winfield Scott, U. S. A.; Major General Sandford, N. Y. S. M.; the Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the Hon. John Van Buren, E. W. Stoughton, Esq., the Hon. John Cochrane and the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Members of Congress; the Hon. George Briggs, Member of Congress elect, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mr. EVERETT was introduced by Mr. FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, and was greeted with vehement cheers. He prefaced his discourse by a brief history of the causes which had led to the formation of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, and of the success with which, thus far, their exertions had been crowned,—having had $80,000 already paid into their treasury. He then entered upon the main subject, which, for the most part, was treated in precisely similar terms as in former addresses. He was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded. After Mr. EVERETT had resumed his seat, the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT advanced and read a note addressed to the Ladies' Local Committee, by Mrs. AGNES ROBERTSON BOURCICAULT, in which she tendered for the aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, the proceeds of the Dramatic entertainment to be given by her at Niblo's on Monday night next. This elicited great applause.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CUBAN LADY IN NEW-YORK.—We find in the New-Orleans *Delta* the following piece of interesting local news. The *Delta* says: "We have just learned, with regret, the death in the City of New-York, of Mrs. MARIA GONZALES DE MORA, at the advanced age of 82 years. Mrs. MORA leaves six children, 53 grandchildren, and 34 great grandchildren—or a total of 96 members for one family! The deceased leaves a large fortune—part of which consists of two magnificent plantations in Cuba, employing over a thousand slaves, and valued at more than a million and a half of dollars. She is the mother of the MORAS, senior partners of the house of MORA BROS, NAVARRO & Co., of New-York, and MORA, ALFORN & Co., of Havana. It is strange that a lady possessing rank, position and wealth, cherished by all who knew her for her numerous virtues, should, at her advanced age, abandon her native country, her kindred and friends, and renounce all those social ties, the habits of a lifetime, to come and die in a foreign land, where climate, language and customs were strange and new to her. The reason is, that Mrs. MORA's youngest daughter, CARLOTA MORA, having been found guilty of the high crime of being the wife of the Cuban patriot, DOMINGO GOICOURIA, was banished for life by the Spanish Government. Mrs. MORA, with a mother's abnegation, followed her last-born into exile—abandoning all, rather than see her child suffer alone. Her sacrifice has been complete. She has died far from the scenes of her youth—far from her own dear, native Cuba."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music, we learn, has been leased by several gentlemen interested in the moral and religious improvement of the community, for the purpose of a series of Sabbath-evening services to be conducted by Pastors of various religious denominations. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., on Sabbath evening, Nov. 21, who will be followed on successive evenings by the Rev. D.s. TYNG, ADAMS, JOSEPH P. THOMPSON and others. The enterprise will be attended with considerable expense, but the house will be free to all, and we do not doubt that the vast and beautiful building will be thronged. The object of these services is to meet the greatly-increased demand for the preaching of the Gospel, manifested in various ways within the last few months. We hope they may be productive of great good.

HANGING DEAD BY THE HEELS.—At an early hour yesterday morning the body of JOHN QUINN, a 'longshoreman, was found hanging by the heels underneath the platform contiguous to the Wall-street ferry bridge. His head was near the surface of the water, and he had apparently been dead several hours. Being a man of intemperate habits, it is supposed that he was strolling about the place while intoxicated, and accidentally fell through the platform, and was caught in the position in which he was found. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was a married man, but had not lived for some time with his wife. Upon being apprised of his death, his wife refused to take charge of the remains, or have anything to do with them.

THE INDICTED CITY OFFICIALS.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the proceedings in the case of the sixty indicted City Officials, in the argument on the motion to quash, were resumed. Mr. BLUNT, the District Attorney, continued his argument in opposition to the motion. He was followed on the other side by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, after whose speech the papers were submitted to the Judge, who promised to render a decision on Monday.

CAPE COD CELEBRATION.—The sons of Cape Cod celebrated their annual anniversary at the Astor House, on Thursday evening, E. B. CROCKER, Esq., presiding. J. M. HOLMES, Esq., was chosen toast-master for the evening. Some very happy speeches were made by the Rev. M. HALE SMITH, RICHARD WARREN and R. C. BODFISH, Esq., and most of the members present as they were called. The intervals being filled up with good music, the occasion was one of much interest and very agreeable to all present. A poem from the toast-master and some few songs from gentlemen of the association closed this first celebration of the Sons of Cape Cod in our City.

Police Reports.

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.—Rarely does such a throng of visitors crowd the Police Head-quarters as presented themselves there yesterday morning. The object was to get a glimpse of the quartet of prisoners arrested on Thursday, at the Cottage, in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, to inspect the glittering piles of manufactured coin simulating so closely in appearance and weight genuine gold and silver fresh from the Government Mint, to look upon the mammoth rolls of counterfeit bills, and to feast the eyes upon the printing presses, plates, dies, and wholesale counterfeiting paraphernalia which had so fortunately been seized. Everything was neatly and systematically arranged. The counterfeit gold and silver had been carefully labeled; the bogus bills upon various banks were made up into separate parcels; the good money was separated from the bad; the unmanufactured material was put by itself, and the prisoners were placed by themselves. A large number of the visitors were anxious to view the prisoners to see if they could identify them. Several remembered having seen them in their journeyings back and forth across the ferry, but no one could identify any as having palmed upon him spurious money. The prisoners bore the cynosure of eyes with remarkable complaisance. It is believed that they have lived in Brooklyn only a short time, but where they came from is at present a profound mystery, as they all, including the female prisoner, preserve persistent taciturnity upon the subject. An inquiry at the house in Myrtle-avenue developed the fact that they have only occupied the house for two months. The firm belief is that the entire party are old counterfeiters, and that they came here from the West, trusting to find a broader field for operating, and reap a more splendid harvest. At 11 A. M. the prisoners were taken to the United States Marshal's Office, and arraigned before United States Commissioner WHITE, for examination. As they had not yet procured all the counsel they required, the examination was postponed till the early part of next week; meanwhile they were ordered to be committed to Eldridge-street Jail. They all—including the woman—took the matter of their arrest and imprisonment very easily, and seemed sanguine of final acquittal. In overhauling the articles at the Police Head-quarters, two plates for striking off counterfeit bills were found, in addition to those mentioned in the report in yesterday's TIMES. One of the plates was for the manufacture of fives of the Ocean Bank, of this City, and the other for issuing them on the Hudson County Bank, of Jersey City. Both plates had evidently been considerably used.

The Condition of Broadway.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the merchants and other residents on Broadway that they despair of ever receiving any further assistance from the City authorities beyond the sum sufficient to clean our principal streets two days out of seven, and would therefore suggest to them a renewal of our united effort to obtain the means, by increased subscriptions, to have it cleaned every night during the Winter.

The season having arrived when no more water can be used, our citizens, as well as strangers visiting the City, must expect to walk amidst clouds of dust, or wade through snow, water and mud, unless we unite in doing the work ourselves. Our subscriptions have, of late, become reduced, as the subscribers were expecting, from month to month, that the work would be done by the City, but as this has been a false hope, and is likely to be past any hope at all, the undersigned earnestly request residents on Broadway, as well as other citizens who desire a respectable promenade, to do something in aid of it, and send in their names to either of the undersigned, stating what sum they will be pleased to appropriate, or what amount they will subscribe per week, and the authorized collector will call upon them semi-monthly.

Mr. SMITH, who has done the cleaning with his street-sweeping machines to our entire satisfaction, so far as we could obtain means to pay him, is now about to abandon the work, and the undersigned believe that they can, by stating the facts in this manner, obtain the coöperation of their fellow-citizens, not only to prevent this, but to fully accomplish the important object in view. The undersigned would remark that if each occupant will subscribe the trifling sum of 50 or 75 cents per week, the amount will be adequate. (Signed,)

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Broadway and Broome-street,
C. L. TIFFANY,
No. 550 Broadway,
JAMES THOMPSON,
No. 359 Broadway.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The American Smoker.** Do you want to have a sweet breath? Yes. To avoid dyspepsia? Yes. Nervousness? Yes. Cutaneous eruptions? Yes. Do you want to live? Yes, yes, yes. Well, then, you blockhead, why don't you buy the American Smoker, of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.?

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**—Read in the *Herald* of this day a column of certificates attesting to the efficiency of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin.

☞ **A. & G. A. Arnoux,**
Invite attention to
NEW STYLE PLAID SCARFS,
Ordinary to Extra
HEAVY SILK UNDER-CLOTHING,
GENUINE SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ENGLISH MERINO IN ALL QUALITIES,
Ranging from $1 upwards,
All which, as well as our assortment of Kid, Wool, Calf, Imitation do., Fur and Worsted Gloves and Gauntlets, we offer at reasonable prices.
No. 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees** surpass in excellence any in the world. This popular establishment is in Broadway, under the Astor House, first door north of main entrance. The assortment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Fronts, &c., &c., cannot be equaled by any other house in the Union; and his world-renowned Excelsior Hair Dye is applied, by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the purpose, and splendidly lighted by skylights, it being most essential to insure perfection in the dyeing of Hair, Whiskers, &c. Wholesale and retail. Copy address.
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

☞ **George B. Sloat & Co.,**
TWO-THREAD,
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST.
C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **600 Doz. Scotch Worsted Scarfs, at 50c. each.**
200 doz. Best English Scarfs, at $1 50 each.
600 doz. Neck-Ties, from 25c. to $1.
For sale Retail, at the Wholesale Price.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **Boys' Overcoats,**
In great variety.
No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ **Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,**
Have just received some new styles of
PARIS HATS AND CAPS,
For evening dress, traveling, etc.

☞ **Preserve the Hair.—Jules Hauel's Eau** de Athenienne Hair Renovator is not a dye, but a wonderful chemical discovery, void of deleterious properties. It will transform gray hairs into their pristine color and beauty, obviate the decadence of hair, and replace what age or ill health has removed, without discoloring the skin or the finest linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at JULES HAUEL'S & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **City Ladies, and Ladies Visiting the City,** wishing single and double sole gaiter boots at 12s. and 14s. and upwards. Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, and India-rubber Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, call on J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Gentlemen's Shawls, $2 50 to $9, Traveling** blankets, $2 50, and other men's furnishing goods, at extremely low prices, at the shirt and collar dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **Samuel Campbell, Apothecary and** Chemist, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and special attention to prescriptions; 19 years' practical experience in this City; personal supervision. Your patronage solicited.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

☞ **Agricultural Implements**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SOUTHERN PLOWS, GRAIN AND FAN MILLS OF ALL KINDS, SEEDS, &C., &C.. AT JOHN MAYHER & CO.'S, No. 54 VESEY-ST.

☞ **Supreme in Beauty,**
and in cheapness unrivaled.
The Fall and Winter Paris Bonnets, Dress Caps, &c.,
Just opened by WILDE, No. 251 Broadway.

☞ **Elegant Hats for $1 50 and $3, Fall** Styles, at LOVEJOY'S Hat Store, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

☞ **A Beautiful and Powerful Register Stove** for warming parlors from the basement, is on sale at the Empire Heater Works,
Nos. 412 Broadway, and 272 Canal-st.

☞ **Perego's No. 61 Nassau-st.**
Ready-made shirts, under-shirts, drawers, fashionable scarfs, collars, &c., in large variety at very low prices, wholesale and retail, Gloves of all styles.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond's**
WINTER PROGRAMME
FOR
1858 AND 1859.
We propose during the present season to
ASTONISH THE PUBLIC,
by supplying to all comers the most
ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING,
Cut after the new Paris patterns, manufactured by picked workmen, and in all respects of a superior stamp, at
LOWER PRICES
than have ever heretofore been current in the trade. Having purchased our goods advantageously, and increased our business to an enormous extent, we
CAN AFFORD TO SELL CHEAP.
Our stock for the Winter is now ready. It comprehends an immense variety of every description of dress and business in and out-door apparel for men in every walk of life, and a stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING
which has never been equaled in attractiveness, within our recollection, by any clothing firm in the City.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT the best cutters are employed, and the assortment of Winter coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., is choice and large.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Carpets.**—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at prices:

Three-ply carpets at	$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at	70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at	45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at	30c. per yard.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Before the Snow Comes**
Select your
SLEIGH ROBES
From the Superb and Cheap Assortment
at GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **"Keep the Feet Warm."**—Doctors advise it, and CANTRELL is prepared to furnish Boots and Gaiters, thick-soled, substantial, yet exceedingly-elegant articles, just suited to Winter wear. He has them for young and old, male and female, and is ready to supply all demands at very low rates. When you want anything in his line, visit his Store, at No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

☞ **Velvet Carpets.**—Just received, in new and desirable styles. Also, an invoice of good druggets, measuring 3¼ and 4 yards wide. For sale at low prices at the new carpet warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
six doors east of Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarfs and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

COAD—FRORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Mr. Mooney, Mr. JOHN COAD to Miss HANNAH E. FRORE, both of this City.

ANDERSON—BRODIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 11, by the Rev. Dr. McElroy, JAMES W. C. ANDERSON to ELIZABETH, only daughter of John Brodie, Esq., all of this City.

MARSH—COTTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., PHILIP B. MARSH and MATILDA L. COTTON, both of this City.

SCUDDER—CONOVER.—In Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, of Areat, India, Dr. S. DOWNES SCUDDER, of New-York, to Miss MARIANNA CONOVER, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Conover.

RATHBUN—PACKER.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lightner, of Reading, Penn., Mr. ROLLIN N. RATHBUN to Miss HELENA A. PACKER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, ANNA LOUISE, only daughter of Le Grand and Ann Louisa Lockwood, aged 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. New-Haven Railroad train leaves at 12:45.

TODD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 12, of scarlet fever, EMILIE, youngest child of James L. and Louisa M. Todd, aged 4 years and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 22 Amity-place, without further notice.

CAREY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 12, JOHN JACOB ASTOR CAREY, aged 2 years and 9 months.

KETCHAM.—At Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, of consumption, GEORGE E., son of John W. and Caroline B. Ketcham, aged 29 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the officers and pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the congregation of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, 125th st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

☞ Raleigh, N. C., and Long Island papers please copy.

PENDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M., very suddenly, with disease of the heart, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. P. Burritt, No. 132 Union-st., South Brooklyn, Col. STANTON PENDLETON, aged about 60 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment, on Monday next.

GALLIER.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 11, of inflammation of the bowels, WILLIAM GALLIER, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Rapelye-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PORTER.—At Albany, on Thursday morning, Nov. 11, SOPHIA T., wife of John K. Porter, Esq., in the 30th year of her age.

OGDEN.—At the Hermitage, Midland Co., Mich., on Sunday, Nov. 7, of erysipelas, THEODORE OGDEN, Esq., (formerly of New-Jersey,) aged 27 years, 3 months and 14 days.

T. HAMILTON VANANDA'S
LAST AND BEST STORY
Will appear in the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH.
Out, and for sale by all News-dealers,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
It is entitled,
IMOGENE MONTAGUE;
OR,
THE MISER'S REWARD.
A Romance of three days' life in the Empire City.
This is one of the most startling productions from the pen of this talented and versatile author. It will be widely read by all classes of readers—especially by all who move in the circles whose mysteries and miseries it portrays in such vivid colors.
The DISPATCH will contain its usual variety of choice reading matter.
News Agents must get their supplies at the publication office, No. 22 Beekman-st.

WILL BE ISSUED
ABOUT THE 20TH NOVEMBER,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY:
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF FACT AND FANCY.
The Trade supplied by the wholesale agents only.
Communications and contributions to be addressed
DAME & COMPANY,
No. 89 Nassau-st.,
Sun Building.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
SECOND EDITION FOR NOVEMBER.
Price 25 cents.
CONTAINING NEARLY 100 NEW TABLES NOT IN THE FIRST EDITION.
From the Boston Journal.
We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise, as to go a journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining book.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S CELEBRATED PILLS.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, and are a positive cure for all those diseases incident to the female constitution. They are certain to remove all obstruction and bring nature to its proper channel. To the married they are invaluable, inducing with certainty periodical regularity. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Conveniently sent by mail. Address C. L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531, New-York. Price $1 per box. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 165 Chambers-st.

RE-PLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

APPLES FOR SALE.
NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE.
The last shipments of this splendid fruit, packed expressly for presents, will be made by the steamers of the 20th and 24th Nov. They will be delivered in Liverpool if desired. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, Ulster County, North River.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HARPER'S MAGAZINES—BOUND FROM 45 cents upwards. All other books equally low, in JAMES FORSTER'S Book Bindery, No. 142 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Discount to the trade.

COMMUNICATION.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS advised, from time to time, the readers of this and other journals, that malignant and formidable cases of catarrh were curable by means of local applications of proper remedies. The assertion has been made by the writer that this disease has been singularly overlooked and misconceived by medical men, past and present. To this fact, and the entire failure of the profession in mitigating or removing the difficulty, may be attributed the universal opinion which prevails of its incurability. The undersigned has advanced and maintained a theory or pathology of catarrh entirely new to the faculty, and differing from any former writer. Upon it he has based a treatment and the exhibition of remedial agents, which daily verifies the correctness of his position, and warrants him in saying unequivocally that this disease, in its aggravated as well as milder types, is within the reach of remedial aid and curable. Catarrh has its origin in the "pituitary" gland, and not in the nasal cavities or membranes, nor "posterior nares," nor yet in the throat passages. The nasal passages, membranes and throat are implicated, and more or less seriously affected in all cases of catarrh, but the producing cause of all these difficulties is not with these organs, but has its seat elsewhere, in the gland above spoken of, which, taking on morbid or diseased action, pours out a highly acrimonious and vitiated secretion. It collects in the frontal sinuses, posterior nares, upon the membranes of the throat and nostrils, often becomes thick and indurated and difficult to dislodge. Its presence in the cavities of the frontal bone creates a dull, oppressive feeling in the head, and a pressure upon the eye balls, obstructing the nasal passages, and producing in the throat, by a gradual and almost imperceptible discharge into it, soreness, irritation, elongated palate, bronchitis, and a troublesome cough, which not unfrequently ends in consumption. In time, mental enervation results, and physical as well as mental languor oppresses the subject; unusual noises are heard in the ears; the senses of smell, sight, taste and hearing become impaired, and sometimes totally destroyed.

For all these difficulties physicians have prescribed in vain, and have been completely baffled in remedying them. Until it can be shown that the end in medical science has been reached, that no further application of remedial aid to the removal of disease can be successfully made, or that the human organism in this particular difficulty is such that proper remedies cannot reach it, the writer will unhesitatingly claim that catarrh can be cured.

An experience of several years in the investigation and treatment of this specialty has led him to the exhibition of remedies locally, which warrants him in saying, in unqualified terms, that it is within the reach of aid.

This article is not addressed to those who swear by traditional or written practice, nor to those who believe in titillating snuffs, but to that wiser class who, availing themselves of whatever is proved useful, do not hesitate to make a practical application of their wisdom.

R. GOOLAKE, M. D., No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION.
LETTER No. II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: At the close of my last letter, I promised to write a few words explanatory of that large, and, as I have shown, improperly-treated class of maladies indifferently grouped by medical writers under the nomenclature of Materia Medica, as Perineumony, Pneumonitis, Phthisis Pulmonalis, &c., meaning by these terms inflammation of the lungs, pulmonic consumption, &c.

Before proceeding with my disquisition on consumption, its cause and cure, I would here state, that my letters may for the future be comprehended by your readers, I shall dispense with the technical jargon of the schools, and employ such terms only as will directly convey my meaning. When this is not possible, I will add to such technical expressions or terms simple definitions. I am satisfied that much of the confusion and ignorance which prevail upon disease may be attributed to the professional phrase in which it is clothed. A patient afflicted with lung disease knows what inflammation and consumption import; but when his medical adviser informs him that his is a case of Phthisis Pulmonalis (Pulmonic Consumption), or Pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs), or bronchus (trachea), and bronchiæ (ramifications of the windpipe), he may retire from the learned man's presence slightly confounded at the bad symptoms which he has witnessed of cacoethes loquendi in his adviser, but not particularly enlightened upon the nature and extent of the disease which affects him.

Let me, therefore, at the outset, be perspicuous in my language. I apprehend that I can convey my meaning to the public, without resorting to mongrel Latin and Greek terms. Bronchial affections and consumption originate not unfrequently in remote and never-contemplated effects. Thus, persons not predisposed from hereditary causes, have been forced into decline either from badly treated cases of costiveness, or from constipation of the intestines, when it assumes the semi-chronic character. The blood, which is the repository of the life-giving elements and the conservator of the body's health, when it becomes diseased, either from the continued lack of pure air, or the absorption of improper or unhealthful food, soon exhibits its inharmonious condition in the disease and decay of the more important of the life-giving and life-sustaining organs. When costiveness is developed, we seek to remove it by attacking its cause. That obliterated, and the return of the digestive track to its normal condition, is a task presenting no difficulty. So should we proceed with the removal of consumption. The irritating cause overcome, the patient must recover.

Scrofula is a fruit of the blood's impurity. As the diseased blood permeates the lungs and throat, it develops, in the former, bronchitis (inflammation of the membrane of the windpipe which ramifies in the lungs,) and tubercles on the coatings of the lungs. In either case, unless checked, inflammation and wasting of these important organs become inevitable. It is the story of cause and effect. The oxygen of the atmosphere, (the builder and destroyer,) as it is inspired, attacks the diseased parts and burns them away.

The first symptoms of consumption are cough, at first dry, but afterwards attended by mucous (a slimy substance) expectoration, difficult breathing, lassitude, and impaired appetite. These are succeeded by more copious expectorations of viscid or purulent matter, (glutinous, or a yellowish-white expectoration,) sometimes streaked with more or less blood, greater difficulty of breathing, pain in the side, especially on coughing or taking in a full inspiration, and inability to lie with equal comfort on both sides. The emaciation becomes more perceptible, and the pulse, at first not much affected, becomes full, hard and quick. To these succeed the flushings, and fever of a remittent character, attended by chills and the deposition of a reddish sediment by the urinary duct. At no period is the tongue much altered, and the mouth is usually moist. The bowels, as I have remarked, at first costive or constipated, become at this period, habitually relaxed. Profuse perspirations succeed these changes in the system, more particularly during the hours of repose, attended by extreme debility, and rapid emaciation or wasting of the flesh and of the mucous and cellular tissues. The legs now swell and the patient sinks, generally retaining the senses, and even in hope and spirits to the last.

I have thus rapidly sketched the various phases through which the patient laboring under pulmonary disease passes. There is no malady more silent or treacherous in its approaches than consumption; and above all others it is remarkable that, at the last moment, when the lamp of life is flickering, the patient is possessed with a reliant belief, which no argument can shake, in his eventual restoration to health and strength. Such has been my experience; and this hope has materially assisted me in many of my remarkable cures.

In no instance have I despaired of restoring those afflicted with consumption or bronchial affection to health. Cases I have had which no human agency or means could benefit. Tampered with by medical men, their diseases have been aggravated until nature could no longer sustain the whole body, and, compelled to give place to deleterious drugs and injudicious advice, they have of course died. Even of this class I have been so fortunate as to relieve many.

The surgeon pretends not to replace a lost limb; neither do I assume to restore a windpipe or a lung wasted away by bronchitis or consumption; but I do claim that if there is enough of either left to operate upon, that I can, in ninety out of every hundred cases, restore the consumptive to health.

In my next I shall lay before the public, in explicit language, the origin and cause of consumption, its phases and termination, fatally or otherwise. This letter should be perused by every one, and preserved for future reference.

I remain, respectfully,
J. D. DURKIN, M. D.,
No. 181 8th-av., Clinton-place.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
In response to the numerous calls for the fourth volume of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, we beg to state that it has been delayed by an accidental loss of an important manuscript in the mails, which had to be replaced. It is now printed, and will be issued as soon as the edition of 10,000 copies required by the present subscription can be bound in the various styles required by the subscribers.
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TO RENT AND TAX PAYERS.
At a meeting of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Association of the XXth Ward, held at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on Thursday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for Municipal officers:

City Convention { John Calvert, David H. Doremus, Wm. H. Wright.
For Alderman—Gen. Wm. Hall.
For Councilman—Milton Roof.
For Constables { Stephen Newton, Simeon Raymond.
For School Commissioner—Edward Walker.
For School Trustees { John H. Morris, David H. Smith.
For School Inspector—Wm. Ross.

EDWARD WALKER, President.
D. J. L. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH MILLWARD, Recording Secretary.
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JOHN BRADEN, Treasurer.

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S. W. MIDDLETON.

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$25 REWARD.—MRS. DEKER, THE WIDOW of Mr. Charles Deker, offers to any eye witness, who saw and can recollect the number of the stage, or either of the two stages where her late husband was injured, on Saturday morning, Oct. 30, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., on the corner of Broadway and Duane-st., the above reward. Report at No. 63 Duane-st. MRS. C. DEKER.

BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROADWAY, proprietors of Ball's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF College, now pursuing a course of professional study, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady. The lady must be of pleasing address, good culture, and not over nineteen years of age. The correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Mass.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Diamonds, Solid Gold Jewelry, Pure Coin, Silver ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., &c., at 40 per cent. below the usual retail prices, at TOBIAS LYON & BROTHER'S old-established cheap store, Sweeney's Hotel, No. 66 Chatham-st.

ARNOLD'S FARM-MILL—THE CHEAPEST and most economical mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: corn-mill, (grinding very fine,) corn-sheller, on a large scale, and a corn and cob-crusher. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS just taken the first Premium at the State Fair at Syracuse, and is now creating a great excitement among the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen in operation at the Tribune Building, store No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, SPLENDID SLATE and marble-bed tables, for $225 and $250. Everything complete. Second-hand tables to let and for sale. Do not pay double price for the patent humbug cushions.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—SIDE AND BASS drums, with improved fastenings, (patent holders,) manufactured and for sale by JOHN RESCH, No. 49 Nassau-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SAFE WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A FEW MONTHS or to purchase low, a large one filled with drawers for showing jewelry. Address RUBY, Box No. 1,034 Post-Office.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THE LAFAYETTE (INDIANA) COURIER will pay cash for a good second-hand Taylor or Hoe Press. Platten 46 by 28 inches.

CALVARY CHURCH.—FOR SALE, A PEW (extra size) in the broad aisle of Dr. Hawks' Church. Apply to J. ADAIR, Sexton, No. 351 4th-av.

TO LET—IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, part of a pew; one of the best in the north gallery. Address Box No. 2,479 Post-Office.

TOOTH PICKS—A SMALL LOT OF ORANGE wood just received from Rio de Janeiro, for sale low, by R. JONES, No. 200 Division-st., near Suffolk-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATENT Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] SOUTH BROOKLYN. [illegible] 2d-place, South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst. Reports will be read by the [illegible] and Treasurer. Service to commence at 7½.
LEWIS E. JACKSON, } Committee of Arrangements.
J. M. SMITH,
DAVID HOADLEY,
A. MERWIN.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first of a monthly series of discourses to young people, will be preached in the Madison-square Church, SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 14, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service at 7½ o'clock.
S. HASTINGS GRANT, } Officers of the Young Men's Association.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR.,
CHARLES W. MAY, JR.,
NASON B. COLLINS,

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av. and 28th-st., after a second enlargement, will be reopened with dedication services by Bishop POTTER, at 10½ A. M., on SUNDAY NEXT. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Bishop POTTER. Sermon at 3½ P. M. by Bishop WHITEHOUSE. Sermon at 7½ P. M. by Dr. MUHLENBERG. Dr. MUHLENBERG will repeat, by request, his sermon on *Congregational Music.*

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner of Court and Joralemon sts. The first of a series of sermons to young men will be delivered before this Association on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., in the Sands-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. HAGANY. The public generally are invited to attend.
GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Professor Mahan's Odic Force.*

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. GEO. WEBSTER, of Catskill, N. Y., will preach TO MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The anniversary of the Oliver-street Burman Bible and School Society will be held in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. NOTT and the Rev. Mr. WEBSTER will address the Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUTH'S Burman Bible and School Society of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. GEO. WEBSTER, of Catskill, and by the Rev. A. K. NOTT, of this City. A collection will be taken in aid of the Society.

BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—THE REV. T. RALSTON SMITH will preach, Providence permitting, the second of a course of sermons on the *Divine Claims of the Bible in their relation to modern scientific researches,* in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. G. A. PELTZ; at 7½ P. M. by SAMUEL J. KNAPP, licentiate of this church. Strangers are welcome. God does seem to be with this young church.

THE REV. E. F. REMINGTON, MISSIONARY to Seamen, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

PULPIT LECTURES FROM THE LIFE OF ST. PAUL.—The fourth of the above series will be given by the Pastor, the Rev. JAS. L. SCHOCK, in the Evangelical English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, will commence a Course of Sermons to the Young on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the first Sermon—*The Irreligious Youth.* Seats provided for strangers.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. The public services of this Church are held in the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, 14th inst., by the Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The Increasing Demoralization of the City—Causes to which it may be ascribed.
REV. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., WILL deliver a discourse on the above subject, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-st., near Broadway.

THE REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL DELIVER an address at the Monthly Meeting of the Sabbath School Missionary Society of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D., Pastor,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—The Rev. E. S. JENKINS, of Central New-York, will supply the desk TO-MORROW, 14th, and Mrs. LYDIA A. JENKINS the following Sunday, 21st. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN FRENCH.—Every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, there will be a religious service, with a discourse in French, by the Rev. CHARLES MEIL, at the Cooper Institute. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will deliver a sermon before this Association in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Lecture in the EVENING at 7½. Subject—*The way of Cain, as followed in our times.*

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. H. F. M. BROWN, OF Cleveland, Ohio, Editor of *The Agitator,* will lecture at Clinton Hall, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y., on SUNDAY, 14th inst. Hours, 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A Sermon on *The First Division of the Lord's Prayer,* being one of a course, will be preached in this Church, State-st., near Bond, next SUNDAY EVENING, by the Rector, the Rev. J. A. PADDOCK.

NOTICE.—THE REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, next SABBATH MORNING, and the Rev. WALTER CLARK, D. D., in the AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE LATE REV. FRED. CROWE.—A COLLECTION in behalf of the destitute widow of this heroic missionary will be taken at the forenoon service of the First Baptist Church (Broome-st., near the Bowery) TO-MORROW.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADWAY and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, the Rev. RICHARD HAYTER, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Professor VAN NORMAN, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free and the public cordially invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (cor. Bleecker and Downing-sts., N. Y.) Rev. N. M. GAYLORD, of Boston, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. C. D. JACKSON, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. MARSH WILL DELIVER his discourse on *The Character and Labors of J. H. W. Hawkins* in the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHERRY-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CHERRY-st., near Clinton. The Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*An Army with Banners.* And at 7 P. M., subject—*The end of those who obey not the Gospel.* Seats free.

JOHN BEESON WILL GIVE A DISCOURSE on the national Interests and Christian duties involved in our treatment of the Indians, in the Central Park Baptist Church, on SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 14. All are invited.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., in Market st. Church, and in Cooper Institute at 7½ P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

THE REV. A. D. MAYO WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark st, Brooklyn, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Bible Class at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—MURRAY Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. There will be service in this Church EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Pacific-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Lecture at 3 o'clock, and Circle at 7 o'clock, on SUNDAY next. Good mediums will be present.

THE REV. MR. HENRY, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Dr. McELROY'S, 14th-st., near 6th av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. FURNESS, OF PHILADELPHIA, the distinguished Unitarian Minister, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st Baptist Church, one door west of 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTIETH-STREET.—The Rev. A. Z. GRAVES will preach in this Church for the present, EVERY SABBATH FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. SKINNER WILL PREACH IN the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, in South 6th-st. near Jersey-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. DR. C. VAN SANTVOORD WILL preach in the R. D. Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos sts., next SABBATH, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible] from its birth; has no objection to grown children; [illegible] in that capacity for many years, in first-class [illegible] in this City; can sew if requested. The [illegible] reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 18th-st., between A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class cook in a hotel or boarding-house, or private family or first-class restaurant; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and pastry, also an experienced baker; also an experienced laundress; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches; also, as chambermaid and laundress; can do the very best of fine washing and ironing; both willing to do the work of private family; have the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 243 7th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKING, industrious and very respectable girl; understands housework thoroughly; washes and irons excellently; bakes good bread; has the best recommendations from her last place, and will accept moderate wages; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKING, smart and tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress in a hotel or private family; understands family sewing; or would be willing to travel South or to Europe with a family. Can be seen till suited. Good City references. Call or address No. 365 Canal-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHING TO GO to Cuba, will be willing to wait on a lady or take care of children; can be well recommended from her last place, and speak the Spanish and English Languages. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 1,004 Broadway, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to do chamberwork and the fine washing, or would do housework; is a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 16th-st., a few doors from 7th-av. The best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry baking and pastry; wages $8; City or country. Also a girl of 16, minds a baby, sews neatly, does waiting; wages $3. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 166½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. S., No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice, small private family; good City references as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; first-rate baker, faithful to her employer, obliging and willing to work; will go in the country; best of references. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understands making good bread. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; no objections to traveling; the best City references given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 12 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Cuba; would be willing to take care of children or wait on a lady; can be well recommended from her last place and can speak the Spanish and English language. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,004 Broadway, in the rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 241 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH excellent City references, a situation as cook in a small family; makes excellent bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a native of the West Indies, as competent nurse and plain sewer, and light chamberwork if required; and also her sister, as seamstress and housekeeper. Call at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 90 Elm-st., between White and Walker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Send or address at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO GOES OUT by the day, would like to get acquainted with a few nice families to work for. Can be seen at any time at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson st., room No. 8. Good references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable young girl; understands all kinds of cooking; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 259 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or waitress, in a small respectable family; best of City reference given. Apply at the House and School of Industry, No. 100 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and very neat sewer; would do light chamberwork; has the best of reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small family. She is tidy and neat in her habits and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 26 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMPETENT girls, sisters; one as cook, and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing in the neatest manner; has no objection to assist with children or wait on a lady. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at her employer's, 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 10 Essex-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook; understands all sorts of baking; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to country; best of City references given. Call at No. 135 West 20th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; she is fully competent; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL about 15 years old, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing; references given. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; is a good baker of bread; has the best of City reference from her last place; call at No. 241 [illegible] st., west of the 9th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Has the best City references. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Address No. 174 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would go as laundress. Can be highly recommended by the family she has just left. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young woman, having the best City references, and capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, with best of City references, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress, who understand their business. Call at No. 253 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, in a small private family; she can produce the best of City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., opposite the new market.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 83 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; a good permanent situation is more her object than high wages. She can be seen at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family, or is capable of taking the entire charge of a house; can give good reference. Apply at No. 678 Houston-st., Room No. 13. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; have lived 7 years in their last place. Apply for two days at No. 261 Spring-st., rear building, room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, (an American,) as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an old lady. References unexceptionable. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; has no objection to travel; can give one year's reference from her last employer. Can be seen at the milliner's store, No. 374 Bleecker-st., a few doors from Perry-st.

WANTED—A PLACE FOR A VERY NEAT, TIDY girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and fine washing; is an excellent plain cook and bread baker. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 Jane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman, as wet nurse; she has lost her own child, three months old; would travel and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 237 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of grown children. Apply at her last employer's, No. 85 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG HEALTHY MARRIED woman, Protestant, with a fresh breast of milk, in great abundance, desires a place as wet nurse. Apply at No. 75 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework in a small family. Good reference can be given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, a good washer and ironer; has lived three years in one place and five months in her last. Call at No. 124 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; she is a good cook and one that understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do cooking washing and ironing. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress. Address E D, No. 50 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as a first-rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No 187 West 13th-st., below 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as wet nurse, in a quiet family. Apply at No. 152 Greenwich-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FULLY COMPETENT to fill any position, (confidential or trust,) with extensive business acquaintances, and familiar with the manner of doing business and securing debts in many States of this Union, whose residence is in this City, and middle-aged, a situation suitable to his capacities. By addressing SECURITY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, a note will receive attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable married man with no incumbrance; understands the management and care of horses, is a careful driver, is sober, honest and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. D., box No. 129, *Times* Office, or No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUATION to do the general work of a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can milk cows and take charge of furnaces, and has good references from his last employer. Apply at the Employment Agency, of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, in a private family—one as first-class waiter, the other as professed cook; understands the French and English cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability; have no objections to go separate. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMEN, situations in a private family; one as coachman and the other as groom; understand their business perfectly, and are well acquainted with the City. The best of City reference given. Call or address J. H., Mr. S. Lowry, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, or No. 66½ University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY man, a situation as coachman; understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by his last employer for strict sobriety and attention to his business; has no objection to the country; knows the City well. Call on or address W. R., No. 21 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife to go to the country to work on a farm; understands taking care of horses; she is an excellent hand at milking and making butter; have no incumbrance. Can be seen for three days at No. 31 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN AS a storeman, or to drive a team of horses for a store; understands the management of horses to perfection; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address A. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office. Will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Scotchman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, and carefulness. Address A. M., box No. 172, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single man; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Lowrey's saddlery, No. 66 University-place, or address a note to P. A., coachman, same place. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as waiter or coachman, the woman as cook or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; understands making up fine line linen in the best style; best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN SOME respectable private family, by a very capable man, who can produce the best of City references. Address WAITER, Mr. Waters' saddlery and harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man, of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. N., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN to assist on a farm or in a garden; can take care of and drive horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Address G. H., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, OF steady, temperate habits, a situation as porter or assistant, in a store. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of references. Address JAMES C. COX, box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address M. K., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG MEN as waiters in a private family. Have good City references. Call at Mr. JOHN J. MORRIS', corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM TO TAKE care of horses by a young man who has good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family. For reference apply to R. M. CORNELL, No. 100 Wall-st.

JAPANNING.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS an ornamental painter; would contract with pianoforte manufacturers, sewing-machine patentees, or others, whose productions require ornamenting. Address P. J., No. 86 Murray-st., New-York, by letter, for one month.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK would offer his services; references excellent. Address F. A S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, SUITABLE for family, very stylish. May be seen at the Express Office, No. 169 Broadway, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 18th-st. J. H. TYNG.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School. GEO. C. ANTHON.

CLASSES IN FRENCH FOR LADIES.—Prof. D. LAGROIX will commence a new day class for beginners on MONDAY, Nov. 15. Thorough instruction will be given, and the ability to speak the language soon imparted. There are two vacancies in a conversational class. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway, from 3½ to 4½ P. M.

THOMAS JONES, ACCOUNTANT, HAS opened an office at No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and resumed his former occupation. Gentlemen privately instructed. Complicated accounts adjusted. *Jones' Bookkeeping and Accountantship* 8vo. 350pp., with blanks for self-instruction sent free by mail for $3 remitted.

FRENCH CLASSES—TWO DOLLARS FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st. Also, respectfully offers to schools or private persons, competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references.

CLASSES IN FRENCH FOR LADIES.—Prof. D. LAGROIX will commence a new day-class for beginners, to consist of ten pupils only, on MONDAY, Nov. 15. Thorough instruction will be given and the ability to speak the language soon imparted. There are two vacancies in a conversational class. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway, from 3½ to 4½ P. M.

TO CLERKS.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN INTENDING to become first-rate business penmen are advised to join the classes now forming, as the extensive introduction of the subscriber's system into the public schools of the country, and the qualifying of teachers, will compel him shortly to discontinue private classes. Terms, &c., on application.
W. S. MACLAURIN,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares gentlemen and boys practically for business. Stiffness and trembling removed from every hand, and a good business hand guaranteed. Book-keeping $10, for a full course.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—THE BEST OPPORTUNITY ever offered in this City for acquiring it thoroughly. Documents of every kind carefully prepared in or translated from any of the modern languages. Extraordinary facilities afforded foreigners for acquiring English. No. 722 Broadway, up stairs.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 46th semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 67 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. NOEL BERGIER, FROM PARIS, AN experienced professor, continues to give instruction in the French language at the residences of his pupils, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av. Private classes are now forming—in the afternoon for young ladies, and in the evening for gentlemen.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

LADIES' CLASS TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, Nov. 15. French in sixty lessons. Robertson's method. Class, three lessons a week, $3 a month. Private lessons, $8; at No. 82 4th-av., near 10th-st. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French, questions addressed to them.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

BOARD, WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Thorough instruction in the English branches, French and music, with the comforts of a good home, are offered on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND [illegible] THET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PROF. PAUL DYRSEN will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an evening class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen only. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 109 West 15th-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Parents and guardians can select a school or seminary from $100 to $500 per annum. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, together with crochet and embroidery, a situation in either a family or a school. She can bring the best of reference. Has no objections to go to a distance; money no object. Address, with particulars, R. G. M., Brooklyn Post-Office, L. I.

A YOUNG LADY—WHO CAN GIVE GOOD references, desires a situation in an office, or assistant teacher in some Institution. Would engage in a family to take the care and education of young children, or as a traveling companion to a lady. Address H. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY, AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS for five children, the eldest 14; she must be competent to give instruction in all the branches of a sound education, music and French; references required. Address, stating salary, Box No. 25, Bristol, Bucks County, Penn.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady, with the highest testimonials, wishes to give private instruction in the English branches and French. Another English lady, in addition to these would teach drawing in schools or families. Address A. G., Box No. 1,289 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a lady competent to instruct in all the English branches, also in French and music; salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address A. Y., No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

MUSIC AND FRENCH FOR BOARD.—A French gentleman, who is a pianist in a concert, and who has the best City references, wishes to give lessons on piano and French in a family for board. Address, by letter, care of Mr. TARTER, No. 51 Franklin st.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION in a family; will teach music, drawing and French, and the usual English branches; no objection to go South. Apply at No. 40 Morton-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CHOIRSTER BOYS FOR an Episcopal Church in the upper part of the City, between the ages of 9 and 12. To boys of respectable parents, good morals and superior voice, a very desirable position is afforded. Inquire of Mr. MONRO, Theological Seminary, 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., after 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—A SINGLE MAN, who well understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. None need apply who are not well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and general good habits. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 160 Front-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN TO CLUB STABLE—A smart, industrious and competent man, able to take charge of and experienced with horses; an American, and one able to handle road horses, preferred. Address XX., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO LARGE BOYS TO CARRY PARCELS of dry goods. Apply to HOLMES & CO., No. 711 Broadway, between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., or 5 to 7 in the evening.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL OF good moral character and industrious habits, to do chamberwork and sewing in a small family. Apply at No. 73 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AS COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON, a steady woman, who can bring good City references. Apply at No. 12 Lafayette-place, after 10 o'clock A. M.

BOARDING.

[illegible] HOTEL DE [illegible] [illegible] Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort [illegible] Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants [illegible] American, English and German newspapers.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway,
New-York.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BLANCARD HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $2 per day. By the week at lower rates. Public favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BANCARD & MACLELAN.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE may obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location below 34th-st.; three pleasant rooms on second floor, with Croton water, home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including fire, gas and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or two single gentleman, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board at reasonable rates for the Winter in the best location in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Apply at No. 26 Livingston, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, a large front or back room, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable. Family private. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have furnished rooms with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $8 or $9.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter, with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 23d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let, with board, unfurnished. Also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 133 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, may be obtained, by applying at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.; the house has all modern improvements; neighborhood cannot be surpassed. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 226 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms on 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 23 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 22 West 24th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements all excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodley, No. 762 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH large grounds—a very desirable private house. Wanted—a few single gentlemen or one family—in a private family with large rooms and the best of board. This house has all the modern improvements. References given and required. No house in Brooklyn presents better facilities than this one for a family or gentlemen who will pay a fair price for a comfortable house. Call at No. 56 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, between 18th and 40th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. A front parlor and bedroom partially furnished, with sleeping accommodations for servant, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, where home comforts can be enjoyed. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address CARTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 37th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

EARLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the week; breakfast, 7 to 12; dinner, 2 to 7; supper, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly-furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suites, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blancard, Broadway and 12th-st.

WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle" so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill in his "Unitary Home." Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken on the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 2d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 313 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room, with bedroom and large closets, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a small family. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 107 Bleecker-st., third block west of Broadway.

NO. 113 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—To let, a square front room, with bedroom attached, second story, gas, grate and bath room; also, rooms for young men. The location is unsurpassed, and convenient to all parts of the City. Terms moderate.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, may be obtained in a first-class house, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison Park; house replete with all the modern improvements.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD AND lodging in exchange for lessons in French and music, (piano and singing.) Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS—ON THE SECOND story of house No. 282 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., to let with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—ON WAVERley-place, near Washington-square. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 888 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES [illegible] AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times [illegible], on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply [illegible] premises.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. [illegible] WILLOW-PLACE, Brooklyn. This house has been put in fine condition by the use of kalsomine, paper and paint, and will be further improved for a permanent and reliable tenant. It is adjacent to both South and Wall-st. Ferries, and is favorable to the enjoyment of New-York churches, lecture rooms, the opera, and metropolitan life generally. It is on the margin of the elegant quarters, and unexceptionable in its immediate surroundings. The upper rear windows overlook East River, New York City and Bay, Staten Island, &c., &c.—a charming panorama. Rent at the rate of $400 per annum for balance of year. In the semi-fashionable part of New-York would readily command $1,000 per annum. Apply to F. HART, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or No. 10 Willow-place, South Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-four acres of excellent land near New-Brunswick, N. J., 30 miles from the City. New and excellent buildings which cost $3,000. Good water, plenty of fruit, well fenced, six acres in wood and the balance in a high state of cultivation; is near a New-Jersey Railroad Station; access to and from the City eight times per day. Price about $5,000, and terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or of SAML. SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, OF about 220 acres, with an apple orchard of about 600 trees, and one of the best barns in the State; being a part of the estate and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, about half a mile from the dépôt at Madison, in Morris County, N. J., and about one hour's ride from New-York City. For terms, &c., apply, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 192 Broadway, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—A large mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 89th and 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most charming locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property, 31 and 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick attic basement houses. Also, the brick building in the rear, extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each by 103. Terms easy. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO OF THE four neatly-built and well-furnished, two-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar, brick cottage houses, situated on the west side of Classon-av., about 200 feet north from the Fulton-av. city railroad; the location is good, and terms easy; one with two lots. Apply to A. B. ENGLAND, on Washington-av., fifth house north from Gates-av.

TO LANDLORDS.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTAbility, compelled by reverses to leave their home, desire to find some house which the owner would like to have taken care of for the Winter, or who would board for the rent, or a house where there are a few boarders. An answer from any person desirous to assist the unfortunate, addressed for three days to W. G., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, will be gratefully received.

HOUSE TO LET—AND ALL OR A PART OF the furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Green-av., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent $375; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,300 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FIVE ACRES, beautifully improved, on the road from West Bloomfield to Orange, and on the ridge, commanding a fine view, &c. House is modern, 50x45, with extension frame, filled in. It is in the immediate vicinity of schools, churches, stores, &c., and the elegant park near Eagle Rock, 15 miles from New-York by railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$13,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, if applied for by Nov. 20. Said house is beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st., second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.6 feet front by 55 feet deep; lot half the block; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 24th-st.

TO LET.—THE NEW AND CONVENIENT three-story house No. 203 East 19th-st., with modern improvements, gas, bath, water-closet, range, &c.; (key in No. 209.) Also, lower part of Nos. 187 and 211, same block. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, corner 1st-av.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREE, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property, in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, L. I. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF WANTED—The commodious cottage No. 89 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Rent low, with the privilege of continuing after the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises between 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or of ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

WANTED—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, OF about 100 acres, worth about $9,000, for which will be given a desirable residence in Connecticut, on the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and $2,000 to $3,000 in cash.
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Nassau-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1858; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY—AT ONE DOLLAR PER day, back parlor, tea-room, bed-room and bath room, with water closet, all on first floor, with a small Connecticut family. JOHN WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVE-st., suitable for an extensive boarding house, hotel, or two families. Also, No. 11 Perry-st., with stable. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 167 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRING A good four-story house, pleasantly situated, can examine this day No. 328 West 22d-st. Rent $600.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE FRONTING on Park-row. Inquire at room No. 9, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Music al Boxes repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., choice and valuable oil-paintings, by ancient and modern artists, the collection of Louis Pfeiffer, Esq., collected entirely by himself, and all of the highest class, comprising the finest specimens by the following artists of the Dusseldorf, French, Flemish and European schools, viz., Linnig, De Block, Tchagemy, De Rentin, Curtis, Dillens, Canabain, Ruysdael, Van Der Eycken, Paismedes, Lingelbach, P. E. Nicolie, Koekok, and many others. The above collection comprises about 200 pictures, all in fine order and really beautiful in subject and merit. The whole collection, including the frames, will be positively sold without reserve. The above are now on exhibition, and the public generally are invited to examine this fine collection.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay carriage horses, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, long tails, kind and gentle in all harness, fast travelers, and warranted sound.

Also, a very handsome double Brett carriage, but little used, cost $650, a set of silver-mounted harness, nearly new, also a light top-wagon, with pole and shafts, one set single harness, one set double harness, a saddle and bridle, blankets, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving the State.

Also, a bay carriage horse, 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WISCONSIN LANDS.—THE FOLLOWING-described lands, in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SCHOOL LANDS.
1,960 acres in Chippewa County.
SELECTED STATE LANDS.
10,607 acres in Shawanaw County.
Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, extension dining tables, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, office chairs, shaving stands, gilt frame mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, gilt cornices, rosewood marble-top etageres, toilet sets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, blankets, coverlids, bolster and pillows; crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 109 Fulton-st., the entire stock of one of our first looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturers, consisting of 150 French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of every size and pattern, in richly-ornamented gilt frames, together with 200 oil-paintings of modern and European artists, pastel paintings—many of which are very valuable. The entire stock, finished and unfinished, will positively be sold. Persons desirous of purchasing should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HESTER AND ALLEN STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, a valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Hester-st., 25 feet east of Allen-st., and extending through to the said street, forming an L. Maps can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st. WM. T. HORN, Referee, No. 67 Wall-st.

J. H. PRESTON & Co., Auctioneers.
BOOKS AT AUCTION AT STORE NO. 627½ BROADWAY.—A catalogue of new standard and miscellaneous books in rich and elegant bindings, comprising history, biography, travels, poetical, medical, mechanical, theological and all the new publications of the day; folio, quarto, pew and pocket Bibles, annuals, gift books, albums, juveniles, &c., in superb bindings. Sale to commence THIS DAY, at 2½ and 6½ o'clock P. M., and continue each evening until the entire stock is disposed of.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, well worthy the attention of buyers, consisting of parlor suites, centre-tables, carpets, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, book-cases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder. Goods can be packed and shipped on the premises.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. B. HENRY, will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 9th-av., the splendid furniture contained in the dwelling-house, consisting of a general assortment of housekeeping articles, rosewood parlor suites, velvet carpets, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass-ware, oil-paintings, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS THIS DAY AT AUCTION.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, at No. 73 William-st., 8 cases of those beautiful, sweet-scented flowering roots, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, narcissus, crown imperials, lilies, iris, &c. Florists and flower-fanciers attend. Catalogues ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE GOVERnor of the State, in accordance with a time-honored and most laudable custom, has appointed THURSDAY, Nov. 18, inst., to be observed as a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER, now I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend all good citizens to unite on that day in Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the great and manifest blessings He has bestowed in his good providence on our City and its inhabitants during the past year. The commercial panic which recently prostrated the trade and industry of our City has subsided, and again the merchant is busy, the mechanic employed, and the laborer has work to do. The harvests of the country have been plenteous, affording to our people the fruits of the earth in abundance, so that all can enjoy them. Pestilence has not been permitted to visit us; but beyond any other previous season has our City enjoyed the blessings of health. And even the strifes of party have served to the maintenance of that Union by which we as people are secured in our civil freedom and the right to worship our Creator according to the dictates of our own consciences. For these and other manifold blessings and mercies, it is our duty at all times to be thankful to the Giver of all Good, but especially on a day thus set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State for religious worship and praise.

I would also recommend that on this occasion those who have been favored with prosperity should impart of their abundance to the needy, and thus, by contributing to their comfort and alleviating their distress, honor their Creator, whose nature is divine beneficence.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and fixed the Mayoralty seal of the City of New-York, this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. [SEAL] DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

OUR CLIENT, MR. JAMES YOUNG, OF Glasgow, having transferred to a Company in the United States the exclusive right to use in the United States his patent for making Oil from Coal, which patent was issued by the Government of the United States on the 23d day of March, 1852, and Mr. Young having guaranteed to such Company that he will sustain and defend said patent against all persons infringing the same,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of making Oil from Coal, that legal measures will be immediately adopted against all persons infringing said patent.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Solicitors for said Young,
Dated Nov. 10, 1858. No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, A NOTE OF OWEN HOPKINS & CO., Baltimore, M. D., at eight months, dated 17th March, 1858, for three hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-five cents, ($394 45,) due 17—20 November, 1858. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as the payment has been stopped.
HABERLAND & CO.,
No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOUND—A BRACELET. THE OWNER CAN REceive it by proving property and paying the expenses of advertisement. Address H., Box No. 1,952 New-York Post-office, with description.

FINANCIAL.

**KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.**

INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL..........$28[illegible]

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSON, Secretary.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	JOHN B. DUNHAM,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,	BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
BENJAMIN W. CLAPP,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	SAMUEL UTTER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD,	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROD COMPANY—BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Exchange and Washington sts., Buffalo, on the first TUESDAY (7th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA.—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
B. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON—NOV. 2, 1858.—A dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. A. R. HOLMES, Cashier.
HUDSON, Nov. 3, 1858.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PHINEAS NORTH against THE TORRINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1858.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1858. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
n6-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. McAdam, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.
LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.
s4-law6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 297 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.
ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ED-WARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.
ROBERT R. BREESE, } Executors.
au28-law6mS HENRY P. WEST, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD RILEY, } Administrators.
au28-law6mS* HUGH DONOHUE. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the —— day of —— next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
s25-law6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of E. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE. THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS. SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Cabin Passage, $6.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Magnificent Side-wheel Steamship
NASHVILLE.
R. M. MURRAY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala	$26	Columbia, S. C	[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga	23	Jacksonville, Fla	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga	20	Pilatka, Fla	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 17.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY.......Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.........WM. C. THOMPSON.....Monday, Nov. 8

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CLIPPER OF THURSDAY, NOV. 25.—ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Extreme clipper ship STAR LIGHT, Captain LEVI HOWES. This well-known clipper is now taking balance of her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, (Fulton Ferry,) and will have prompt dispatch. She has made three successful passages to San Francisco, and accomplished the run in 111 days. She is thoroughly ventilated and insures at the lowest rates. Shippers are invited to examine this beautiful ship. Engagements at favorable rates may be made, on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $60.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8.20 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE.
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; Yaphank 3¼; Syosset, 4¼; Hempstead, 5¼; Jamaica, 6¼ P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM [illegible], 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany [illegible] Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; [illegible] 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 1:30 [illegible] P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 7 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare [illegible] New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington by 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.
On and after Nov. 8, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATILINE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

MEDICAL.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
THE BEST IN USE.
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT.
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
Complete set of twenty remedies, in large vials, morocco case and book..........$5
Complete set of family remedies, in large vials, plain case and book..........[illegible]
Set of 15 boxes and book..........[illegible]
Sent by mail and express free of charge on receipt of the price. HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professor [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, or by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of these disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 197 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 197 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. [illegible] persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] by 400 pages, 160 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

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Board of County Canvassers.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Nothing of interest transpired in the meeting of the County Canvassers yesterday; the Board was in session till 6 P. M., and the returns from the Twentieth, Twenty-second, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards were canvassed. Previous to the meeting Mr. KENNEDY, who was several days ago directed to obtain from the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the First Ward a statement with regard to the return previously presented by them, examined two of them [illegible] in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES was present and protested against the proceedings. Mr. KENNEDY, nevertheless, continued the examination of the Canvassers.

Mr. COFFEY was first examined. He said the tickets in the Congress box were short of the number required by the poll list by a few votes, but did not recollect how many; he did not recollect the number each candidate had when the tickets found in the Congress box were counted; he had no memorandum concerning the votes cast; he had left that to the poll clerks; they were surrounded by a rough set, and he kept order as well as he could while counting the tickets; he was a poor politician, and asked Messrs KENNY and STEWART what was to be done with the excess of tickets in the Judiciary box; they told him to put them all back and draw the excess out of the box blindfolded; on consultation the tickets were so returned to the box, and the excess was drawn out and destroyed; on the canvass of the votes for Justice of the Superior Court there were found among them 23 or 24 votes for Mr. SICKLES for Congress, and these votes were added to those that had already been allowed to Mr. SICKLES as found in the Congress box.

Mr. SICKLES interrupted the examination and found fault with the manner it was conducted. He insisted that Mr. KENNEDY should take down Mr. COFFEY's statements as they were made.

Mr. KENNEDY intimated that he knew what he was about, and said that if he was not interrupted he would get along much faster.

Mr. COFFEY, in reply to a question from Mr. KENNEDY, said that the votes found in the Judiciary box were added to those that were in the Congress box.

Mr. SICKLES said the man did not understand the questions which were put to him. And that Mr. KENNEDY had no right to ask these questions.

Mr. KENNEDY said he would get along much better if it were not for the interruptions of Mr. SICKLES. Mr. KENNEDY next proceeded to examine Mr. KENNY, another of the Inspectors.

Mr. SICKLES suggested that Mr. COFFEY's statement should be read to Mr. KENNY, and that the latter be requested to correct any misstatements in it.

Mr. KENNEDY said he wanted to get other things from Mr. KENNY, and he would get what he wanted.

Mr. SICKLES said he desired that this thing should be conducted fairly. He wanted that they should take the statement of Mr. KENNY, and not what he (Mr. KENNEDY) wanted merely. He wanted it done right.

Mr. KENNEDY did too, and he was determined that it should be done right. Mr. SICKLES might depend upon that. He (Mr. KENNEDY) would have what he wanted.

Mr. KENNY stated that the number of tickets in the Congress box was less than the number on the poll list by about four votes—

At this point Mr. SICKLES again interfered, and told the Canvassers to answer no more questions.

Mr. PURDY, the President of the Board, came forward and reiterated what Mr. SICKLES had said.

Mr. KENNEDY said he would not suffer this interference on the part of the President of the Board or any one else. This was not a meeting of the Board; this was a meeting of the Committee which had this matter in charge. The Board had referred it to him, and he could not be dictated to concerning the manner in which he should conduct it by anybody.

Mr. SICKLES said this cross-examination was improper.

Mr. PURDY asked who was cross-examining, and Mr. SICKLES said the whole affair was conducted by cross-examinations.

Mr. PURDY said he had something to do with this matter. It was a public matter and was to be transacted in the presence of the Board.

Mr. KENNEDY denied this. He said he would not be interrupted in this way in the discharge of his duty. He declared the meeting of the Committee adjourned until the next day at 11 o'clock. Mr. COFFEY, he said, need not come then, but he should want to examine the others.

Mr. SICKLES said it was apparent that whatever was done with these votes in the First District, his election was certain. Those votes would not alter the result. He was tenacious about the matter not because he was apprehensive about the result. Without those votes he had still a hundred majority, but he wanted to see that all the rights of those who had cast their votes for him were protected. With regard to this whole proceeding on the part of Mr. KENNEDY, it was extra-official. He denied that Mr. KENNEDY had any right to interrogate and catechize and cross-examine these men as he had. It was Mr. KENNEDY's duty to go to the Canvassers, and tell them what appeared irregular on the face of the return, ask them for their statement with regard to it, and report it to the Board, and there his duty ended. He thought, and had thought from the first, that the whole proceeding of the Board in sending back the return was illegal, but the Board had done so, and Mr. KENNEDY was acting on behalf of the Board. He now advised the District Canvassers not to come before Mr. KENNEDY again. They had been brought there three or four times to no purpose, and he would say on his own responsibility that they ought not to come again, and were not bound to come. He advised them to set forth all the facts which they had to state, and verify it upon oath if they pleased and send it to the Board. All that had occurred with regard to this canvass was known to many citizens of the Ward. There was no concealment about it. An attempt had been made to throw the stain of fraud upon it. The charge was unfair and ungenerous. There never was a fairer canvass in this City than that in the Fourth District of the First Ward. He conversed with none of the Canvassers or Inspectors, and knew nothing about these 25 votes until the matter was brought up there; but he would not give up those votes unless the law compelled him to. He reiterated his advice to the District Canvassers to send in a written statement to the Board of County Canvassers.

Mr. COFFEY arose and said, he was no speaker and had never held any public position—

Mr. KENNEDY, interrupting him, told him that he had done perfectly right, and if the President of the Board had not showed so much sympathy in this matter, everything would have proceeded regularly.

Mr. PURDY said he had a right to interfere, and would interfere, and that the statement that he showed sympathy was untrue.

Mr. KENNEDY said it was true, and such conduct was unmanly; Mr. PURDY would not have permitted him to interfere in the proceedings of any committee that he (Mr. PURDY) was connected with.

Mr. PURDY would not be deterred from doing his duty by any man.

Mr. KENNEDY said that was not his duty.

The President at this moment reached the rostrum and immediately called the Board to order. No further reference was made to the matter in the meeting of the Board, but it was pretty generally known soon after that the District Canvassers had sent in a written statement, verified on oath, with regard to the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward, and that the President had it in his possession. It was not presented to the Board, because there was not a full attendance, but it is understood that it will be to-day, if most of the members are present.

Alarming Ferry-Boat Collision.

A PASSENGER DANGEROUSLY INJURED—OTHERS HURT—SERIOUS DAMAGE TO ONE OF THE BOATS.

A serious disaster occurred to one of the Peck-slip Ferry boats (the *Niagara*) at 11½ o'clock A. M. yesterday, by which the wheel-house and one-half of the ladies' cabin on one side of the boat were entirely carried away, and one of the passengers received a dangerous wound from the falling of the round ball from the flag-staff upon the top of his head, causing a compound fracture of the skull.

The injured man was sitting in a farm wagon at the moment of the crash, and appears to have been struck down by the falling fragment without attracting the attention of any of the other passengers, owing, doubtless, to the great confusion which prevailed on board. Some ten minutes afterwards he was discovered lying unconscious in the bottom of his wagon, bleeding profusely; the ball, which in its fall had struck his head, was lying beside him. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, but up to a late hour could not speak. In his pockets were found a small sum of money, some papers, and a revolver. One of the papers was a receipt for $150 upon a bond and mortgage, signed by Dr. ELY, and dated at Hempstead; the other was a bill against a person in favor of Dr. ELY, Hempstead, which leads to the belief that the injured man is Dr. ELY himself, or some one holding business relations with him. He is about 45 years of age, with sandy whiskers, blue eyes, and rather slim features. He was driving a common farm wagon, in which he was conveyed to the Hospital by the police.

The accident was occasioned by two boats attempting to get into the New-York slip at the same time. The *Niagara*, of which Mr. BROWNELL is pilot, and the *Nebraska*, ELIAS BALDWIN, pilot, were both detained, in consequence of a canal-boat and sloop being across the slip. The *Niagara* was entitled to the slip by turn, but was not in so good a position to enter it as the *Nebraska*, which was nearly opposite when the obstruction was removed. The difficulty was still further increased by the stern of the ship *Cultivator* projecting partly across the slip. Both boats started to get in at the same time, the *Niagara* having the lead; but she had passed only half her length by the ship's stern when she was struck by the *Nebraska* on the left side, forcing the *Niagara* against the sharp corner of the ship's quarter. The whole wheel-house was crushed in, and as the boat continued to go ahead, the entire side of the ladies' cabin was swept away, stanchions, rail and all flush with the guard, the upper deck falling in fragments upon the lower, and covering the passengers in the ruins.

One young lady who was sitting with her back to the wheel-house was covered by the falling boards and timbers, and narrowly escaped instant death. Several were hauled out from among the ruins covered with cuts and bruises. One woman was asked if she was hurt. She replied "I believe not, but I am awfully scared!"

The pilot of the *Nebraska*, observing the mischief he had caused, backed out of the slip, and permitted the *Niagara* to land her passengers. He gave as a reason for doing so, that he supposed there might be some dead and wounded on board, and it was desirable they should be landed first.

Each pilot claims that he is in the right. The matter will be investigated by the Company. The damage to the boat will amount to about $300.

City Politics.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled at No. 618 Broadway, last evening, to nominate candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. J. KENNEDY, Esq., called the assembly to order, and nominated as Chairman, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, of the Ninth Ward. JAMES M. BOYD, of the Thirteenth Ward, was appointed Secretary, and Mr. MCFARLAND, of the Fourteenth Ward, Assistant Secretary. The roll of delegates to the Convention was called; the names of delegates from those wards whose representation was contested being omitted. After the names of substitutes had been received, it was agreed, on motion of Judge WELSH, that the disputed delegations should be heard in open Convention instead of before Committees; that one from each set of delegates should be heard for ten minutes, and that the Convention should then act without debate. With considerable exertion all outsiders were excluded, when OWEN W. BRENNAN and Mr. VAN WYCK, of the Sixth Ward, presented the merits of their different delegations. The claims of the former were indorsed by the Convention. Mr. VAN WYCK made some personal explanations in reply to some insinuations thrown out by Mr. BRENNAN, and withdrew.

From the Eleventh Ward there were also two delegations, one headed by PETER HAMEL, the other by Mr. SPARROW. The latter was admitted.

ISAAC DAYTON and WASHINGTON SMITH led off the names of the delegations from the Sixteenth Ward, the former being finally indorsed by a vote of 49 to 29.

An informal ballot for Comptroller was then taken with the following result:

Robert T. Hawes	50	Wm. A. Walker	2
Luther Bradish	25	James W. Beekman	1
Homer Franklin	19	Wilson G. Hunt	
Joseph C. Pinckney	6	James T. Soutter	1
Alexander W. Bradford	2		
Total			107

Various gentlemen set forth the merits of their favorite candidates. The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot, which was taken *viva voce*, and resulted as follows:

Robert T. Hawes	55	Luther Bradish	7
Homer Franklin	45	James T. Soutter	1
Total			108

The Chairman announced the result and declared Mr. HAWES the nominee of the Convention for Comptroller. Great excitement immediately ensued. A dozen members tried to get the Chairman's attention and the floor. A motion was offered that the nomination be declared unanimous. Half a dozen voices cried, "No, no!" In the midst of cheers for HAWES, a delegate succeeded in calling attention to the fact that a majority of the whole Convention, and not of the delegates present, was required to nominate. No candidate had reached the requisite figure, and the announcement of the Chairman was premature.

GEO. PECKHAM, Esq., succeeded in getting the floor, and said that as Mr. FRANKLIN's next friend, he would assume the responsibility of withdrawing his name. [Cheers and cries of "No, no!" "Another ballot."]

A number of gentlemen protested against the necessity of any formal action. Enough of Mr. FRANKLIN's friends had announced their intention of voting for Mr. HAWES to decide the result.

A motion was made to rescind the action already taken, and to reconsider the vote. Another ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

Robert T. Hawes	86	James T. Soutter	2
Homer Franklin	10	James Kennedy	1
Luther Bradish	1		
Total			100

E. DELAFIELD SMITH moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done. After considerable debate as to whether the Convention should adjourn, it was decided to proceed with the nomination of Almshouse Governor.

CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON was nominated at the first ballot, CHARLES BREUNINGHAUSEN being his only competitor.

The Convention adjourned at 12½ o'clock A. M.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

A number of Republican Councilmanic and Ward Conventions met last evening, but, so far as ascertained, they all adjourned over to next week without making nominations, chiefly because of the general desire to witness the proceedings of the City Convention, which met at No. 618 Broadway.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the American General Committee was held last evening at the rooms corner of Lispenard-street and Broadway. It was decided that the American Aldermanic Conventions should be held in the various Districts next Tuesday evening. The Committee adjourned at an early hour without transacting any other business of importance.

HAVANA.

The Black Warrior at New-Orleans.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior* at New-Orleans, we have dates from Havana to the 3d inst., four days later. The *Picayune* received full files of the Havana papers to the second inst.

All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day were celebrated in Havana with all the solemnity observed here on the former day.

The *Diario de la Marina*, noticing the defeat of VIDAURRI by MIRAMON, states that there was not much doubt that General ROBLES Y PEZUELA would soon have possession of the Presidential Chair of Mexico.

All sorts of improvements are being advocated with great energy, and not a few prosecuted with zeal. Numerous railroad projects, means of improving sugar cultivation and manufacture, proposals for road improvements, &c., are among them; and, at the same time, the whole Island appears to be enjoying health and prosperity, and anticipating a very gay season.

The proposition to prosecute the cultivation of cotton continues to be urged with unflagging pertinacity.

The bark *Venus*, formerly under the Mexican flag, with 580 negroes on board, was captured off the Moro by a Spanish war-steamer.

Nothing of interest had occurred on the island. The health of the city was perfect.

Stock of sugars, 85,000 boxes, with a quiet market. No. 11 and 12, $4 62½@$4 75; White, $6@7 50. Exchange—London, 15½ premium; 4¾@4½ do. New-York; 6@7 do. New-Orleans. Freights dull; no offers for United States or Europe.

Important from Turk's Island.

FEARFUL STORM AND SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF SIX VESSELS.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the British brig *Elizabeth*, Captain GRAHAM, from Turk's Island, we have the *Royal Standard* of Oct. 23, which furnishes the following: "For the last three days the weather has been stormy. About midnight on Wednesday last, 20th, the wind hauled to the southwest and from that time it has been blowing a heavy gale from that quarter, causing a tremendous sea on the reefs to the westward of these islands, which also breaks with great force on the beach, endangering the abutments and sea walls which have been built for the protection of water lots, and occasioning the loss of much valuable property.

At the commencement of the gale there were seven vessels lying in the roadstead of this cay, (Grand Turk,) all of which have been wrecked, except the bark *Tejuca*, Capt. HERRIMAN, from St. Thomas, in ballast. This vessel got under weigh on Thursday, P. M., and put to sea at a time when the wind moderated a little, and backed in about S. S. W., which gave her a lay off shore. It is said that no similarly extensive loss of shipping has occurred here since the year 1821.

The following is a list of the shipwrecked vessels:

Schooner *Transit*, of Liverpool, N. S., Capt. ALLEN, from St. Thomas, partly laden with salt.

Schooner *Teresa*, of these islands, Capt. ADAM, from Port au Platt.

Brig *Aleppo*, of Windsor, N. S., Capt. ROY, nearly laden with salt.

Brig *Mungo Park*, of Bangor, Maine, NICHOLS, from Porto Rico, in ballast.

Brig *River Belle*, of Parsboro, N. S., Captain GRAHAM, with part of inward cargo on board.

Brig *Herbert Huntington*, of Yarmouth, N. S., Captain PINCENEY, from Bermuda for New-York, partly laden with salt.

These vessels were all wrecked between the hours of 1 A. M. and 10 P. M. of Thursday, 21st.

To the foregoing list of disasters we have to add, that the brig *Condova*, of Providence, R. I., Captain FRANKLIN, from Salt Cay, sought shelter in Colton Cay Channel, and has been driven from her anchorage and not since heard of. Great fears are entertained for her safety. Up to the time of going to press, the packet *Australia*, from Nassau, had not arrived.

The cargo of the brigantine, *River Belle*, recently stranded at Grand Turk, consisting of flour, pork, corn, oats, bran and hay, was advertised to be sold Oct. 25. The spars, sails, rigging, &c., would be sold on the 30th.

The hull of the schooner *Transit*, stranded at the same place, would be sold on the 28th. Also, the hull, sails, rigging, &c., of brig *Mungo Park*, on the 26th."

The *Royal Standard*, of Grand Turk, Turk's Island, of Oct. 23, says, "The quantity of salt shipped the past week has been comparatively small, owing to the boisterous weather which has prevailed, and may be said to have completely broken up our salt season for this year. We have on hand about 500,000 bushels. Price, 8c.@8½c."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—This Board has been in session during three days, and probably will not complete its labors before Saturday next. The following is the official vote for the offices named:

REGISTER.		SURROGATE.	
Cady, (Union)	11019	Brainard, (B. D.)	8197
Del Vecchio, (V. D.)	6350	Eagan, (Union)	7223
Laurence, (B. D.)	7014	Brown, (V. D.)	5664
CONGRESS.		Story, (K. N.)	1481
Humphrey, (Union)	6476	COUNTY CLERK.	
Litchfield, (V. D.)	5530	Thomas, (Union)	10745
Taylor, (B. D.)	4578	Allen, (V. D.)	7577
Backhouse, (K. N.)	974	Powell, (B. D.)	6258
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.			
1. Wilson, (V. D.)	887	4. Gardner, (D.)	2372
Stilwell, (R.)	624	Stewart, (Union)	1407
Van Sicklen, (K.N.)	661	Scattering	47
Myers, (B. D.)	457	5. Dayton, (V. D.)	1202
2. Mulligan, (V.D.)	896	Andrews, (Union)	1257
Mulcahey, (B.D.)	577	Mills, (B. D.)	904
Moore, (Union)	1395	Flynn, (K. N.)	500
Silkie, (K. N.)	135	6. Meserole, (Union)	1548
3. Duryea, (Union)	1531	Hetfield, (D.)	1243
Haynes, (V. D.)	1047	Lay, (Tax-payers')	82
Walton, (B. D.)	606	Tuthill, (Union)	1615
Bergen, (K. N.)	433	7. Maerz, (B. D.)	1134
		Jackson, (V. D.)	668

THE WATER WORKS.—The connecting pipes between the engine-house and the reservoir are now reported to be too weak to bear the pressure, about 40 tons, required for conducting water into the basin, and none has yet been introduced. The work is of masonry. An iron cap has been ordered which will be ready in a few days, when another effort will be made, and most likely with success. It is now thought water will be running through the streets by the last of December next.

THE COURTS—SENTENCE FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, JOHN ALLEN, with various *aliases*, was put on trial for passing counterfeit money (consisting of five and ten-dollar bills) upon Coney Island, and at several places upon the plank-road leading thither, in August last. SYLVESTER COLLINS, or EDWARDS, was an accomplice. The arrest was made by Deputy-Sheriff FRIEND, and BERNDIUS HENDRICKSON, both of whom received some of the spurious bills. COLLINS obtained bail and then decamped, but ALLEN not being so fortunate, was obliged to take his trial. The principal witnesses were PEARSALL, the barkeeper on Coney Island, and Mr. HENDRICKSON, who assisted in making the arrest. The prisoner attempted to swallow the bills at the instant of arrest, but they were recovered by hard choking. One was a ten and another a five-dollar bill. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, at Sing Sing. On his examination before sentence, he said his real name was SAMUEL STANSBURY, that he was born in Waterford, Clinton County, New-York, and was 28 years old. He had no trade, and has served one term in the State Prison. He was let off cheap for putting the Police on the track of the Myrtle-avenue counterfeiters, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

THAT GIANT AND THAT DWARF—At BARNUM'S Museum are the most remarkable curiosities of the day. A man seven feet high—a woman reaching only to his finger ends! Enticing entertainments besides, this afternoon and evening, in the lecture-room.

[Advertisement.]

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
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[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills do not merely suppress disease and leave it to break out again, but by expelling its *cause* from the system, their cures are not less permanent than rapid.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S STYLES
ARE VERY TALL TILES.
No. 212 Broadway,
corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No wonder the ladies crowd the Fur Trappers' Dépôt. If you will examine, you will cease to wonder, when fresh furs are daily sold cheaper than was ever known. New lots just received from headquarters. Don't mistake the number.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12.

$2,000	Illinois Int. '60	91
1,000	N. C. State 6s	98
5,000	do	98¼
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	89⅞
20,000	do b60	90
1,000	Erie R.R. 2dm.b.	84½
6,000	do	84½
1,000	Erie R. R C.b '71	37
6,000	Erie Con. Bs. '62.	37½
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bs	82
3,000	M. C. R.R. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	96½
4,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	75
1,000	N. Ind. 1st M	85
500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	93
10,000	do s60	91
500	do	92½
1,000	do	92
15,000	L. C &M. L. G. b.	27
5,000	do s45	26½
3,000	Chi, St.Paul & F. Dulac L. G. bds.	15
5,000	L.E.&W.1st m.bs	73½
30	Metropolitan Bk	110
200	Penn. Coal Co....s60	78¼
20	Cum. Preferred	19
50	Albert F. S. Co	5½
850	N. Y. Cen. R. R b3	84
300	do s10	83⅞
900	do	83⅞
200	do b30	84
5	Erie R. R.	16½
50	do s10	16½
50	do	16½
150	Hud. R. R.R. ...b60	33
100	do	32⅞
50	do s30	32⅞
200	Har. R.R. Pref.	30
50	Stonington R.R	57
100	Read. R.R. b7	51¼
200	do ....bnw	51½
100	do s30	50⅞
300	do s30	50¾
1600	do	51
200	do c	51½
100	do b60	51½
50	Mich. Cen. R. ...b60	53¾
50	do b60	53½
50	do	53¼
250	do	53
300	Mich.S. & N. I.R.R.	23½
100	do b10	23¼
200	do s10	23
100	do b30	23½
1050	do	23
100	do s30	22⅞
150	do b30	23
100	Harlem R.R. b10	13½
700	do	13⅛
200	M. So.&N.I.G.S. s60	52
50	do s30	52
100	do b10	52½
550	do	52½
100	Panama Rail'd.b60.	120
100	Ill. Cen. Railroad	81
500	do	80¼
200	do	80½
55	Del. & Hud. C. Co	98
50	do	97¾
25	Cleve. C.&C. R. R.	94¼
35	do	94
200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	73½
525	do	73½
100	do s10	73⅞
200	do s30	73¾
500	do s30	73⅞
480	do	74
400	do b10	74
170	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	32½
300	do s10	32½
750	do	32⅞
200	do b60	32⅞
550	Chic. & Rk.Is. R. R.	64½
200	do b10	64⅞
550	do s10	64⅞
150	do b10	64⅞
50	do s30	64½
50	do	64⅞
120	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4½
75	Mil. & Miss. R R.	14
75	do	13½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	89⅞
2,000	do	89¾
15,000	Ill. Unreg. bds	102
4,000	Hud. Rv. R.1 m.	103¾
50	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co	97
50	N. Y. Cent. R.R	83¾
150	do	83¼
100	do b10	83⅞
500	do	83½
100	do s10	83¼
100	do b3	83¾
200	do s3	83½
1000	do	83
100	do s10	82⅞
100	do	83½
100	Reading R. R ...b60	51
500	do s3	50½
1500	do s60	49⅞
100	do	50⅞
100	do s30	50¼
500	do s10	50½
100	do	50⅞
50	Mich. Cen. R.R	52¼
150	do	52
100	Mich.S.&N.I.R	22½
500	do	22⅞
500	Mich S.&N.I.G.Stk.	52½
300	Ill. Cen. R. R	80
100	do	79½
100	Gal. & Ch. R. R. s10	73½
100	do s60	73
100	do	73⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R	32⅞
100	Chic.& R.Isl'd R.R.	64¼
700	do	64½
200	do s30	63⅞
200	do s60	63⅞
200	do b10	64
100	do b30	64
100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	4½
90	Erie R. R	16½
150	do	16½
50	do s10	16½
100	Harlem R.R	13½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	M.&O.R.8 ₩c.Bs.	69½
2,000	T.of F.M.8 ₩c.Bs.	62
4,000	Memphis City 6s.	70
290	S.M.I. scrip of '53	76½
480	S.M.I. scrip of '57	57½
2,000	Mil. & Horicon 8s	44½
2,000	Mil. City 7s	44½
2,000	La C. & M. R. 7s.	27
2,000	Chicago, St. Paul & F.du Lac R.8s.	16
340	S M.I. scrip of '52	92½
1,000	S.M.I. scrip of '53	77½
460	S.M.I. scrip of '56	59
520	S.M.I. scrip of '57	56
510	S.M.I. scrip of '55	63½
500	N.Y.M.I.sc. of '58	37
220	Mer.M.I.sc. of '58	35
710	G.W.M.I.sc.of '57	67
5	B.of the Common'th	99
35	Mohawk Bank	75
20	Marine Bank	89
20	Excels. F. Ins. Co.	103
20	E. Riv. F. Ins. Co.	105¼
10	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	90
20	Am. Gu. Co., ₩ sh.	$10½
200	N.Y.Con. Stage Co.	85
40	Sav. Steamship Co.	25
	Pew No. 103, Ch. of the Messiah	$350
10	Park Bank	107⅞
10	Marine Bank	88¼
10	Am. Ex. Bank	106¼
10	N. World F. In. Co.	96½
15	N. Y. Central R. R.	83¼
40	Brooklyn City R.R.	108⅞
29	N. Y. & Har. R. R	13
10	Mich Central R. R.	53¼
100	Sara. & Wh. R. R	40
10	Pa. M. Steams'p Co	103
15	Union Ferry Co	99

FRIDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, the dealings were at a further reduction in prices, and as the prevailing or predominant speculation at the Board appeared to be for the *Bear* account, the decline at the Second Board was made quite general and precipitate. New-York Central fell to 83, with large sales; Illinois Central below 80; Reading to 50¾ cash, and heavy sales 49½ seller 60 days; Galena 73⅞, Rock Island 64 and Michigan Southern 22⅞. From these relatively low rates, as compared with Thursday's closing market, there was a partial recovery after the printed list, though the Share market, as a whole, left off unsettled. The encouragement to the *short* sales in some of the Western lines is said to be the light traffic in October, and although the same argument is not at present applied to the lines nearer home, whose business is well sustained since the close of September, the sympathies of the market are, in the present division of opinion, readily turned against the whole list. The State Stocks hold steady, and with the exception of Illinois Central Bonds, the Railway mortgages are about the same as yesterday. There was a *short* sale of Illinois Centrals at 91 seller 60 days.

In Money affairs we hear of demand loans to Brokers at from 3 to 4 ₩ cent., the last figure being current at some of the large Banks, while outside lenders accept 3 ₩ cent. from their own Brokers on choice collateral. Discounts, as yesterday, first-class paper 4 to 6 ₩ cent., according to date of bills offered; fair names 6@7 ₩ cent. Exchange has sold largely on France, for steamer *Fulton* to-morrow, at f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ to the dollar. A moderate business on London at 109¾@109½ ₩ cent. for bank bills.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad October earnings:

By Passenger trains	$37,771 76
By Freight trains	64,317 58
By rents	6,546 96
Total	$108,636 30
Earnings for October, 1857	100,323 40
Increase	$8,312 90

The following note addressed to the Editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, will be read with interest by the Allegheny County Bondholders:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: We have a dispatch from Pittsburg, informing us that the Supreme Court has decided the case of the Bondholders against Allegheny County, and has granted a peremptory *mandamus*, commanding the Commissioners to levy the tax and pay the interest on the bonds. The Judges stood four in favor of and one against the application of the Bondholders.

Yours, &c., J. R. & H. B. FRY.

The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for October was as follows:

	Main Stem.	N. W. Va.	Wash. Branch.	Total.
For passengers	$72,464 95	$3,634 47	$32,383 81	$108,483 23
For freight	261,161 86	12,131 11	10,726 82	284,019 75
Total	$333,626 81	$15,765 58	$43,110 63	$392 503 02

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company between Chicago and Burlington, in October, 1858, were for

Freight	$87,654 53
Passengers	41,948 19
Mails and Miscellaneous	1,859 00
Total earnings	$131,461 72

The Sub-Treasury received to-day:

Total Receipts	$128,257 47
Paid out	75,505 08
Balance at the close	7,951,010 35

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port.	$1,190,576	$614,604	$570,966
Thrown on market	1,053,547	179,930	590,142
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$84,624,266	$86,790,043	$53,146,673
Thrown on market.	83,710,710	79,553,874	60,879,520

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	367	$127,025	55	$22,367	136	$40,067
Man. of Cotton.	678	137,232	408	58,419	98	22,238
Man. of Silk	105	84,203	12	12,176	39	8,065
Man. of Flax	350	69,826	55	8,065	1218	43,901
Miscellaneous	167	37,702	33	13,951	1145	19,883
Total	1667	$455,988	562	$114,978	2636	$134,154
		114,978				455,988
Total Entered		$570,966	Total Marketed.			$590,142

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS state that Land Warrants have advanced 1 cent. ₩ acre since last quotations, with a firm market and upward tendency. They quote them as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	110	115
80 acres	83	86
120 acres	73	76
160 acres	83	86

The *Star of the West*, with advices from San Francisco to Oct. 20, and a treasure freight of $1,664,664, arrived this afternoon. In the San Francisco market money continued abundant, the supply of capital having to a moderate extent been augmented by instructions understood to have been transmitted by some shippers of goods from Atlantic ports to employ the proceeds in investment in this country. Demands for loans of a reliable character were readily met. The General Markets have been noticed in the *Mercantile Gazette*, for the steamer, thus:

"The first week of the fortnight just closing was marked by a continuance of that active demand from the country which characterized the latter part of September, and the importations of desirable goods being of a moderate character, the generally firm tone which pervaded the market at the date of our preceding review was well sustained. During the past week, however, the requirements from the interior have sensibly decreased, and considerable additions have been made to stocks of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, etc., by further arrivals from New-York and Boston. The jobbers being in the main well supplied, and having furthermore contracted for many of the invoices comprising these fresh cargoes, prior to their arrival, have not shown much disposition to increase their engagements; it very naturally follows from this condition of affairs, that if consignees have pressed sales, they have been obliged to make concessions in order to tempt purchasers, and this they have done with respect to several descriptions of goods, for which we have to quote for this mail lower prices than were current at the date of our preceding review. Desirable styles of Boots suited to the season continue in demand at fairly remunerative rates. Adamantine Candles, with considerable receipts, which consignees have been disposed to place upon arrival, have, however, undergone no noticeable change. In Metals we have to notice considerable sales of Pig Iron, but at rates not covering. Nails are dull and less firm; a large part of the importations occurring in the fortnight have been stored to await a better market. There has been a fair amount of business in Provisions, but during the last few days the tendency of prices has been decidedly downward. Beef and Hams have been the best sustained; Pork, Bacon, Butter and Lard have all declined more or less, and the market closes unsettled. Opinions vary with regard to the extent of the supplies of Meats which Oregon will send us the coming Winter, but irrespective of any receipts whatever from that quarter it is conceded that the shipments advised as already on the way from the East are more than ample to meet our requirements from this time until the opening of the Spring trade. Hence the jobbers seem disposed to pursue a prudential course for the present, and we hear of no further contracts for parcels to arrive. The demand for Flour has sensibly slackened during the past ten days, and the jobbing rates are consequently easier by 25c.@50c. ₩ bbl. Wheat has correspondingly declined, say ½c. ₩ lb. Barley and Oats have been moderately active; the tendency of prices latterly is in favor of the buyers The arrivals since our previous review was written, have been the *Dirigo*, *Caroline Tucker*, *Reporter*, *Endeavor* and *Borneo* from New-York; the *Lucknow* and *Grace Darling* from Boston; the *Coronet* from Liverpool; the *Denmark* from Hamburg; and the *Ran* from London; with assorted cargoes."

The following is the Treasure List of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$385,500
American Ex. Bk	155,000
Sstrauss, Bro. & Co.	138,517
Howland & Aspinw'l	116,584
Freeman & Co.	100,844
E. Kelly & Co.	71,000
W. Hoge & Co.	51,000
R. Patrick	51,000
Toffee, McCahill &Co	50,000
Jas. Patrick	50,000
Order	49,790
W. T. Coleman & Co	48,850
Ross, Falconer & Co	41,789
J. B. Newton & Co.	37,264
W. Seligman & Co	36,700
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	30,706
C. W. Crosby	28,776
R.Meader&O.Ad'ms.	22,000
W. F. Wild & Co	21,750
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	23,000
Butcher & Brother	20,000
J. H. Browning	20,000
Jas. B. Weir	18,394
L.S. Lawrence & Co.	16,600
Clark & Wilbur	15,000
Treadwell & Co	15,000
Conroy & O'Conor	14,000
Janson, Bond & Co.	$11,000
J. H. Brower & Co	10,103
P. Naylor	10,000
F. Baker	7,000
J. G. Parker & Son	6,500
Howes & Crowell	3,800
T. Watson & Son	3,000
E. C. Knight & Co	3,000
J. H. Coghill	2,724
C. H. Cummings	2,450
H. L. Ritch & Co	2,339
T. J. Hand & Co	2,000
S. G. Reed & Co	1,700
Total	$1,664,664
FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. Classon & Son	$1,759
S. Lansburgh & Bro	1,368
H.D. Brookman & Co.	1,200
T. T. Andrews	800
J. Avezzana	750
A. Honigman	750
McLean & Lintz	500
M. Fisher	500
U. Wolfe	385
Total	$8,012

A meeting of the creditors of the Bay State Mills was held yesterday in Lawrence, to consider whether they would form a company to purchase the property of the company advertised to be sold by auction. About one hundred of the creditors were present, and the Chair was taken by J. S. FAY, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., G. W. A. WILLIAMS, Esq., officiating as Secretary. After considerable discussion it was deemed advisable not to take any definite action in the matter, but to refer the subject to a committee of three, to consider it and report at a subsequent meeting to be called by them. After the appointment of Messrs. C. G. LORING, G. B. BLAKE and E. R. MUDGE as the committee, the meeting adjourned.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS also state that $3 notes on the Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass., altered from Wanbeek Bank, Nebraska, have just made their appearance.

Vignette: Two females, shield, eagle, &c.; three and bust of female on right end; three and bust of WEBSTER on left end; Lowell and Massachusetts poorly executed.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

☞ WANTED—$10,000 OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Bonds, due in 1859 or 1862. Apply to
HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK,
No. 2 Hanover-st.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER sold, yesterday, two lots on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together with the shop, steam engine, &c., thereon, for $7,000. Sold to close a concern. Buyer, JOHN DELAMATER. Also, to-day, by order of Referee in the suit of THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER *vs.* DAVID M. WELLIS and GEORGE D. AYRES, the brownstone store and lot No. 358 Broadway, on the east side, between Leonard and Franklin streets, running through to Benson-street, 28x175 feet. Bought by ELESH S. HIGGINS, for the sum of $103,200. The wholesale dry goods business seems to be taking root on the east side of Broadway, and prices of property appear to be approximating rapidly to west-side rates. We have heard it stated that the wholesale dealers prefer the east to the west side of Broadway, perhaps because less encumbered with hoops.

In the matter of Wisconsin lands, Mr. MULLER also sold 680 acres in Chippewa County at 45 cents per acre, and 160 acres in Polk County, and 800 acres in Marathon County, at 43 cents per acre.

Mr. A. J. BLEECKER offered, to-day, at auction, the "☞ 77 lots ☜" which have been extensively advertised for some time past "principally near the Central Park," and "situated on Broadway, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and on Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, the location of which," as the pamphlet states, "is very choice, while its vicinity to the PARK will render it, as an investment, as desirable as any in the City limits, a speedy raise in its value being beyond a question." The auction commenced with knocking down to J. W. PRYOR, for $860, the lot on the northwest corner of Ninety-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue; the two lots adjoining on the avenue to HENRY E. HOWLAND, for $930; the lot on the southwest corner of Ninety-sixth-street (100-feet) and Ninth-avenue to same, for $950; the two lots adjoining (not on the catalogue) to L. F. TERRYSON, for $610 each; the lot on the northeast corner of Ninety-sixth-street and Ninth avenue to J. W. PRYOR, for $950; the lot on the southeast corner of Ninety-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue to GEORGE JAYNE for $820; one lot on the east side of the avenue, 50 feet south of the above corner, to same for $610; two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 435 feet west of Fifth-avenue, to JAMES TRANTOR, Railroad conductor, for $350 each, all cash. Some few other lots were offered, but as there were no bidders they were not struck down to any one. There appeared to be no animation and very little disposition to buy. Mr. BLEECKER labored earnestly to convince the audience of the value of the lots, and to persuade them to buy, but they did not seem to understand, as he thought, where their interest lay, and he accordingly withdrew the remaining *Sixty-six lots*, and adjourned the sale *sine die*.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold the three-story brick house and lot 16.8x75 feet, house 16.8x40 feet on the south side of Thirty-third-street, near Second-avenue, to ALFRED EDGAR, for $6,500.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of four lots on the northwest corner of Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue for $8,000. S. S. HINMAN sel'er.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Mr. LUDLOW sold to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., one lot on the west side of Seventh-avenue, 75.5 feet north of Fifty-sixth-street, for $3,380.

Mr. H. HENRIQUES reports the sale of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, 175 feet east of Eighth-avenue, for $7,000. This is the first quotation of prices on the northerly boundary of the Park, which we remember to have made.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale for D. KIMBERLY, Esq., of four lots, each 25x100 feet, on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street, commencing 375 feet west of Eighth-avenue. Price, $1,265 each.

Also the sale for C. H. TYLER, for one lot on the south side of Eighty-third-street, 17x105½, commencing about 300 feet west of Second avenue, for $1,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet; sales and receipts moderate: prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels white Michigan at $1 25. CORN—Nothing doing, except in some railroad lots at 75c. BARLEY very dull and drooping: sales 400 bushels light State at 73c.; 4,000 bushels Genesee Valley at 68c.; and 1,000 bushels Canada at 69½c. WHISKY—Small sales at 22½c. *Shipments*—10,000 bushels Wheat; no corn or Barley.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Fair business, no change to note; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 37 for good Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for choice and fancy brands of extra Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; $5 50@$5 75 for double extra. WHEAT quiet and hardly so firm; sales 17,000 bushels at 88c.@90c. for Milwaukee Club; 97c. for No. 2 red Winter Illinois; $1 10 for white Indiana. CORN dull and lower; sales 17,000 bushels at 63c.@64c., closing dull at inside figures. BARLEY dull, and held at 60c.@70c. RYE do. at 65c. OATS quiet and nominal at 43c.@44c. WHISKY steady at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—43c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts by Lake*—8,718 bbls. Flour; 7,315 bushels Wheat; 516 bushels Barley; 10,025 bushels Oats. *Shipments by Canal*—8,191 bbls. Flour; 18,570 bushels Wheat; 10,320 bushels Corn; 2,445 bushels Barley; 1,486 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 1,000 bbls., including double extra Michigan, at $6. WHEAT firm, with but little doing; sales 9,000 bushels, at $1 16 for mixed Illinois; 76½c. for Chicago Spring. In other grains nothing doing. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 8½c., Corn 8c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—28,600 bushels Wheat; 13,100 bushels Barley. *Lake Exports*—4,000 barrels Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 22,640 bushels Corn; 2,200 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR unchanged; sales unimportant. WHISKY opened unsettled, and closed at 19c. HOGS dull; more sellers than buyers. Sales 4,000 to pack at $5 75. This rate it was difficult to obtain for future delivery. The price for heavy at the close was $6 25. Receipts to-day, 2,000. The weather is unfavorable for slaughtering. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $16, and a good deal selling for future delivery. Bacon, 6½c.@8½c. Green Meats active. Hams, 8½c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT very dull. Corn steady at 62c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Oswego*—17,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 4,100 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,400 bales, and for the Week 14,000 bales. The market closes at prices ⅛c.@¼c. lower than on Thursday last. Good Middling, 11½c.; Middling Fair, 11¾c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Red, $1 15@$1 22; White, $1 30@$1 45. CORN steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS steady; Bacon firm. WHISKY—21¾c.@22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR quiet at $5@$5 50. WHEAT dull, with the exception of prime. CORN steady; old Yellow 81½c., and new 68c.@70c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY scarce at 22c.@23c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Sales of the week, 7,750 bales; receipts, 21,000, and exports 12,000 bales; stock, 79,000 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales, at unchanged prices. Middling, 11c.@11½c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 12.

COTTON quiet; sales unimportant.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 12.

COTTON dull; sales very light and trifling.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 96¼; Reading Railroad, 25½; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
FOR EUROPE.			
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Circassian	New-York	Galway	Nov. 19
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 20
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 24
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 27
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 23
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 3
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 6
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Nov. 6
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 10
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	Nov. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Nov. 22
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Dec. 1
FOR HAVANA.			
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Nov. 19

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall.—J. W. Mandeville, Lieut. Bonnycastle, Lieut. Mendell and wife, B. Freeman, J. McClure and boy, Chas. Travers and wife, Capt. Whitney, J. Hamilton, G. I. Whelan, Dr. Moran, Mrs. Hecht and family, Mrs. Hodges, Madame Roellier, W. L. Ormsby, W. Mansfield, Mrs. N. A. Farrish, the Hon. Jos. McKibbin, G. P. Kingsley, Capt. Pousland, C. G. Bennett, the Hon. D. Smith, the Hon. W. B. Grover, R. Wheelhouse, wife and 4 children, B. Foller, D. K. Plank, B. Washington, G. Bishop, G. McKoun, E. Stewart, A. York and wife, W. Harrington and wife, A. Altmeyer, Jno. Robinson, Mr. Roch, J. M. White, B. B. Barney, wife and family, Col. Francis, T. Burroughs, H. T. Steel, L. V. Schoonmaker, J. Somerville, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Egbert and two infants, J. Grigsby, H. J. Booth, A. P. Bond, wife and child, P. Mooney, wife and family, Mrs. P. Mayers, C. E. Hawley, Judge Bowman, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. R. Beck and infant, Mrs. H. Flanders, Mrs. Colbertson, F. Neelus, P. R. Woodman, D. F. Bradford, George W. Johnson, Geo. Wyman, J. M. Williams, wife and family, Dr. Johnson, John Gallier, Mrs. M. Marual and child, H. Andrew, M. Sleat, R. C. Ellsworth, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mrs. Delomney, Mrs. Jaques and two children, Mrs. Hollenbeck and child, Pendleton, G. Thomas, L. M. Mayers, D. Rowell, wife and child, Wm. Wilson and wife, M. H. Crowell, T. P. Grier, L. W. Stowe, J. Browning, J. Cohen, A. Ligivet, B. Seaman, Barnard, Mrs. Mercier, J. F. Rice, C. M. Tutt, James Carroll, J. W. Fife, Rev. W. McReynolds, C. C. Reed, J. B. Stiers, T. Shawburger, A. G. Rolande, S. Doggins, E. Emery, wife and son, G. F. Moore, P. O. Moore, H. Schuber, H. A. Judson, S. W. James, Mrs. Gormley, J. E. Chalfert, Mrs. Locke and child, A. Campe, C. Walker, R. Campbell, T. Sweeney, J. B. Blanchard, [illegible] Young, A. Lamb, sister and 2 children, A. L[illegible] nephew, J. M. Brown, wife and 2 infants, H. R[illegible] Badfry, and 185 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 4 45 | Moon sets.... 11 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 38 | Gov. Island. 1 23 | Hell Gate.... 2 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, Bulloch, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Fulton, Wotton, Havre, W. S. Drayton.

Ships St. Nicholas, Qualey, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Rockland, Sargent, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Havre, Askins, Havre, W. S. Drayton.

Barks Leland, Humphrey, New-Orleans, Robson & Fordick; Henry, Wilson, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley; Kanari, Liesgang, Matanzas, Stevens Bros.; Raleigh, Olsen, Christiansen, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; C. W. Poultney, Marshman, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Lodebar, Temple, Elizabethport, Foster & Stephenson; Belle Poule, (recleared,) Jay, Galveston; Bonito, Hatch, Rio Janeiro, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Effort, (Br.,) Way, Liverpool, Collins & Marsh; Joshua Lovejoy, Matanzas, W. W. Russell.

Schooners Transit, Davis, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ald, Jones, Bershire, Brett, Son & Co.; Eleanor, Hosmer, Demerara, Reed & Nash; Vesta, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Oriental, Hoyt, Nassau, &c., A. C. Washington; Spencer D., Mason, Alexandria, M. Bedell.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall Nov. 4, with passengers to M. O. Roberts. 8th inst., passed steamship Illinois, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Jane D. Cooper, (of Boston,) Collins, Havre Oct. 2, with mdse. and 88 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage; carried away the crossjack yard, split sails, and received other damage. Had 2 deaths and 1 birth. Oct. 30, lat. 41 30, lon. 53 34, fell in with and boarded the Br. brig Wilkinson, of Whitehaven. She was waterlogged, bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast gone, bulwarks stove fore and aft, and timber-laden. The last entry on her log-slate, found on board, was Oct. 26, which read: "Heavy gales, with all hands at the pumps." She was entirely abandoned, with the exception of a large Newfoundland dog, which, together with some trifling articles, was transferred on board the Jane D. Cooper. No date, in the English Channel, spoke ship Odessa, 6 ds. from Havre for New-Orleans. Nov. 11, at 11 A. M., Sandy Hook bearing N. W., distant 70 miles, took a pilot.

Ship Herald, Crowell, Cardiff 28 ds., with coal to Chamberlain & Robinson.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Dorchester 7 ds., with building-stone to master.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br.,) Graham, Turk's Island Nov. 1 with salt to master.

Brig Round Pond, Western, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Welcome Return, Clark, St. George, Me., 17 ds., with lath and lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Catharine Beal, Shute, Belfast 8 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Portsmouth, N. H., 4 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Brunette, (Br., new,) Barker, Horton, N. S., 6 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Malabar, Welsh, Belfast 12 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Canema, Haskins, Norwalk, in ballast.

Schr. Lady Jane, Sanders, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Sterling, Hills, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Lamartine, Turney, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Onward, Leland, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Connecticut, Pratt, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Waldon, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Smith, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Rio, Chandler, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, Havana and New-Orleans. Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool. Brig Elizabeth Watts, Thompson, Havana, (and anchored at Quarantine. Sailed on Thursday—Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah. Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11—Arr. bark Modena, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11—The ship Fanny Fosdick is a total loss, but was partially insured.

Memoranda, Disasters, &c.

Ross, Falconer & Co., No. 46 Pine-st., will dispatch the fine Boston-built clipper ship Starlight for San Francisco, on the 25th inst, in command of Levi Howes, C. C. C. This vessel is now receiving balance of her cargo at pier No. 21, (Fulton Ferry.) She has made three successful voyages to San Francisco, and has made the run in 112 days. She is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

The new Russian frigate, Grand Admiral, was towed to the large Balance Dock, this afternoon, by steamtug W. H. Webb, and safely shored up, at high water.

The steamer Potomska, ashore on Hog's Back, lies in the same position. Lighters are taking out cargo. It is expected that she can be floated as soon as the cargo is taken out. She was built in Hoboken in 1854, is 297 tons, rates A 2, and owned by Joseph Allen, of New-Bedford.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—Capt. Knapp, of ship Cornelia Lawrence, has arrived, and is of opinion that his ship was set on fire. No lights were used below, and there was no chance of fire by accident. The wreck lies in about 20 feet water. The anchors, some spars, rigging, &c., are attached, and may be lost by heavy weather. We have concluded to sell the wreck, anchors, &c., at auction, on the 16th inst.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 2, via Halifax Nov. 11.—The ship Messenger and brig Orlando put in here, in distress. Will write by mail.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Turk's Island, Nov. 1, brig Mariner, (Br., of St. John, N. B.) Arr. Oct. 16, brig Industry, Robinson, fm. Guadaloupe, in ballast; Cordova, Franklin, from Barbadoes, with lumber; 18th, Royalston, Robinson, from do., in ballast; 20th, bark Tejuca, Herriman, from St. Thomas, in ballast. Cld., 19th, brigs Industry, Robinson, for New-York, 5,404 bushels; Royalston, Robinson, for Boston, 9,032 bushels. Cld. at Salt Cay, Oct. 19, bark Fidelia H. Fenning, Nickerson, for New-York, with 14,336 bushels. Cld. at Cockburn Harbor, Oct. 15, brig Umpire, Higgins, for Boston, with 7,972 bushels.

[PER STAR OF THE WEST.]

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 23, bark Martha Wenzell, from Elizabethport, N. J.; 27th, bark M. J. Colcord, from New-York. The Colcord went ashore on a reef, in entering the harbor of Aspinwall; she did not suffer very material damage, but will be hove down and examined before sailing. She received prompt assistance from the U. S. ships Roanoke and Saratoga. Her cargo was not damaged. Oct. 28, ship John W. White, from New-York; 29th, str. Star of the West, from do.; Nov. 3, brigs Abby Taylor and Costa Rica, and a full-rigged ship, coming in. Sld.—Oct. 20, brig Arabella, for New-York; bark Gen. Warren, for Turk's Island; brig Loana, for Greytown; 27th, brig J. Harris, for Franklin, La.; Nov. 3, strs. Star of the West, for New-York; Granada, for Havana; 26th, bark Old Dominion.

CALLAO—Arr. Oct. 3, Am. ships Chas. Cooper, from the Chinchas; Lizzie Oakford, do. In port, ship Rock Light. Am. ships sld.—Sept. 27, Chas. Hill, for the Chinchas; Oct. 1, Lizzie Oakford, do.; 3d, Mary Goodell, do.; Blondell, do.; 5th, Princess, do.; Borodino, do.; 6th, Chas. Cooper, for the United States.

CHINCHAS—Am. vessels in port: Chancellor, 1,383 tons; Advance, 828; Sebastian Cabot, 1,335; John Bryant, 722; Star King, 1,170; Wild Rover, 1,178; M. C. Day, 993; General Nowell, 1,154; Chas. Cooper, 977; Narraseeket, 1,082; Witch of the Wave, 1,166; R. W. Farley, 1,269; Viking, 1,349; Emily Farnum, 1,119; Macaulay, 1,139; Rival, 983; Civilian, 848; Cherubim, 1,789; Carlo Magnus, 1,449; Samuel Lawrence, 1,036; Monsoon, 778; B. F. Hoxie, 1,388; Chariot of Fame, 1,813; Rhine, 834; Lizzie Oakford; Blondell, 600; Mary Goodell, 778.

PAITA—Arr. 4, Am. whale-ship Nautilus, 1,150 sp.; 4th, Am. wh. bark Catalpa—no report; 5th, Am. wh. bark Cachalot, do. Since last report, J. A. Parker, 400 sp.; Thos. Pope, 1 wh.; Citizen, 1,650 sp.; B. Cummings, 180, (season; Niger, 900 sp., all told; Hero, 850 sp.; Constitution, 180, (season;) Wave, 2 wh.; Sappho, 50 sp. Off and on—Oct. 6, Am. wh. bark Atlantic, 800 sp.—for letters; 7th, Islander—landed a sick man; 11th, put back, Am. brig Canada, for medical assistance for the captain; 13th, bark A. Houghton, 370 sp. Sld—Oct. 2, Am. brig Canada, for Valparaiso; 14th, Mex. brig Alberto, for Callao. Capt. Pomp, of the American brig Canada, is rapidly regaining his usual good health; he will join his vessel in a few days, and proceed on his voyage.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Sept. 23, Am. bark Isabella C. Jones, from Sidney; 24th, Am. ship Victory, from New-York. Sld.—Sept. 16, Am. ship Maverick, for Baltimore; 22d, White Sea, for Iquique; 28th, Helen McGaw, Caldera.

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